-ATest WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 8.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. TERMS - Two dellars and fifty cents per annum

Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN ARS, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters re-

ing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed (POST PAID) to the General Agent. Advertisements inserted at the rate of five cents per

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennrelvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are

horised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial sittee, but are not responsible for any debts of the paper, vil :-- Francis Jackson, Edward Quincy, Edward cason, and WENDELL PRILLIPS.

MATERIAL DOSTUTES OF THE SERVICE

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

ies, or the most aristocratic of republics, was ever monarchies, or the most aristocratic of repuebles, was ever-invested with such an edious and unjust privilege as that of the separate and exclusive representation of less that half a million owners of slaves, in the Heil of this House; in the chair of the Senate, and in the Presidential man-

The United States Constitution is "a covenan

with death, and an agreement with hell."

What order of men under the most absolute of

in the chair of the Senate, and in the Presuestest manies? This investment of power in the owners of one species of property concentrated in the highest authorities of the nation, and disseminated through thirteen of the twenty-six States of the Union, constitutes a privileged order of men in the community, more adverse to the rights of all, and more pernicious to the interests of the whole, than any order of nobility ever known. To call government thus constituted a Democracy is to insult the under-standing of mankind. . . . It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and of slavery. There is no name in the language of national jurisprudence that can define it— no model in the records of ancient history, or in the political theories of Aristotle, with which it can be likened. It was introduced into the Constitution of the United States by an equiveration—a representation of property under the name of persons. Little did the members of the Convention from the Free States imagine or foresee what a sacri-fice to Moloch was hidden under the mask of this concession."-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 7.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1574.

Selections.

AN ABOLITION MEETING BROKEN UP BY A MOB.

The radical Abolitionists of this place attempted to hold a meeting at the Free Church, on Saturday and Saturday evening last, but were prevented by a mob. Parker Pillsbury, of Boston, was relied upon as the principal speaker, though there were others who were expected to participate in the discussion. who were expected to participate in the discussion-For days prior to the day appointed for the Con-vention, we had noticed signs portentous of an out-break at the approaching meeting, and we feared just such a result as has disgraced the city, and all the persons engaged in it. We have no more sym-pathy with Pillsbury and his co-laborers, than we with Wigfall Toombs, Garrison, or the Demohave with Wigitall, Toombs, Garrison, or the Demo-cratic party, for they are all of a piece, disunionists of the blackest character. The Democratic party have well nigh ruined the nation, and Wigfall, Toombs, Garrison, Pillsbury, Douglas, Buchanan, and the Free Press, with the smaller fry of the party, all are now seeking to put the finishing touch upon their work of destruction. Such sentiments as Pillsbury and his school advocate are subversive of all order and law, and such sentiments and acts as the Democratic party have put forth are subversive of the real principles upon which our government is based. But we hold that when mobs are allowed wantonly to destroy the lives or property of any class of men, and when the law is set at defiance, it is time for every man to fill his pockets with six shooters, and become a law to himself. We hold that no man has a moral right to utter treasonable sentiments Though he may not thus subject himself to the penalty due to traitors, yet he does subject himself to the ridicule and contempt of his countrymen; and as there is no law to punish such men for their disunion sentiments thus uttered, we believe in minding our own business, and severely letting them alone. The occurrence in our city has disgraced us beyond measure. We were not present at the place of meeting, but we learn that some bones as well as windows, doors, seats, &c., were

We saw one little chap very much excited; we judged that the little fellow h or some other small animal. He hopped and chalked about as though he thought that if the Almighty had only given our country a few more such specimens of Lilliputian dimensions, intellectually and physical-y, the country would never need another Washing-

Stebbins, Glazier and others not to attempt to hold the meeting; and if the authorities had interfered and prevented the holding a meeting for the promul-gation of disunion sentiments, the result would have stand prevented the holding a meeting for the property of disumine seatiments, the result would have been far less disgraceful, and there would be now no see leads, broken bones, and shattered buildings. The holding of such a meeting, we urged upon these gendemen, could do no good, though there should be no demonstrations of hostility, and it was impossible for us to see any good reason why those gentlemen, intelligent as they are, moral and quiet citizens as all know them to be, should persist in holding such a meeting, in view of the fact that no good could possibly arise from it. But mob violence is alwars to be condemned, even when the law is violated. What words, then, should be employed to express the profound contempt in which the community should hold the aiders and abettors of the mob of Saurday night?

Fillsbury violated no law; and though we look upon him as a traitor to his country in spirit, yet he does not stand before the country as a criminal; and if he did, no man or men would have a right to lay violent hands on him.

We perceive that the "strong" men of the Resultion, and the word that the continues are rouning to be their only hope. We deprecate their fears—their want of confidence in moral principle and God. We do not consider the contry as a criminal; and if he did, no man or men would have a right to lay violent hands on him.

We perceive that the "strong" men of the Resultion, and the proceeding to the scene of bloodshed for that purpose, he was informed that the crowd had dispersed.

Mate Yese, Ann Arbor, Jon. 29th.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The following correspondence, in relation to the Anti-Slavery Convention in Syracuse, passed be reading and all the violent and all thought and all the violent and all though the proceeding the proceeding to the process of the propose of

The following correspondence, in relation to the Anti-Slavery Convention in Syracuse, passed between the Mayor and Rev. Mr. May, previous to the holding of their Convention:—

LETTER FROM MAYOR WESTCOTT TO REV. MR. MAY MAYOR'S OFFICE, SYRACUSE, (N. Y.) Jan. 26, 1861.

REV. SAMUEL J. MAY: Dear Sir,-I herewith transmit to you, and through you to others taking an active part in the contemplated Anti-Slavery Convention about to be held in this city, a request or petition from many of our citizens, that you will at least postpone said Convention, for reasons stated in said petition.

Although I have not signed this document yet I

said petition. Although I have not signed this document, yet I fully concur in the sentiments and arguments therein set forth. That there is an intention, if not a settled determination, on the part of sundry reckless and irresponsible persons, to interfere with the proceedings of this Convention, there is in my mind no

cheerfully recognize the superior blessings which the American Union has secured to our country, and the "loved and lost" in the bright galaxy of States.

Mr. Orcutt's remarks were received with the wildest the civilized world.

the civilized world.

With you, we regard the existence of slavery among us as a great moral, political and social evil, the extension of which, beyond the limits where it is recognized by the Constitution, is to be resisted by every means consistent with the integrity of the States, and the maintenance of public liberty; but we can see no promise of good in the measures of the Convention you propose to bold.

You cannot expect to change the sentiment of the North upon the subject of slavery, for that is almost unanimous; and if your object be to convince the public that our Southern friends are entitled to no constitutional protection, we cannot but regard it as giving just cause of offence, as tending to excite a disturbance of the public peace, and to forward the efforts of the Southern States to dismember the Confederacy.

In conclusion we may add, that we are credibly

informed that an organized and forcible effort will be made to prevent the holding of your Convention, and we fear a collision between the police force of the city and a lawless mob.

THOS. T. DAVIS, WM. E. ABBOTT. JOHN WILKINSON, E. W. LEVENWORTH, E. B. WICKS, HIRAM PUTNAM, O. T. Burt, John Dolphin, D. P. PHELPS. ISRAEL S. SPENCER, JAMES M. ELLIS. H. W. SLOCUM, J. G. K. TRUAIR, Moses Summers, LYMAN CLARY, ALANSON THORP, W. BROWN SMITH, Т. В. Гітси, Н. D. НАТСИ.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 28, 1861, 1:45 P. M. GENTLEMEN, — Your communication requesting me to exert my influence to prevent the assembling of the Anti-Savery Convention, called to meet on the 29th and 30th, came to hand at 1-4 to 12.

The Committee of Arrangements have not yet

come to the city; and I have no authority to post-pone the Convention on their behalf. They may not arrive until this evening or to-morrow morning. Meanwhile, there is not time for me to see enough of the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, residing in Syracuse, to sustain me in assuming the responsi-bility of preventing the meeting for the reasons you

I should have felt it to be incumbent on me to advise the friends of Liberty and Humanity, that it would not be worth their while to convene, as it

would not be worth her while to convene, as it would be dispersed.

But, gentlemen, as you generously "affirm" in the letter before me, "that your duties as citizens would require you to aid in extending protection to our Convention, in case it shall be convened, in the exercise of all the rights which all deliberate bodies may claim"—stand as the Mayor of our city, because the standard of the convenient exercise of all the rights which all deliberate bodies may claim,"—and as the Mayor of our city has assured me that "he shall fearlessly use every means at his command to secure order, and to prevent any interference with our proceedings,"—I feel that I should not be justified in assuming the responsibility of postponing the Convention. For, gentlemen, if you will do what you acknowledge to be your duty, and if the Mayor will fulfil his generous promise, I am confident the rioters will be overawed, the liberty of speech will be vindicated, and the city rescued from a deep disgrace.

Mr. Orcutt's remarks were received with the wildest enthusiasm by the dense crowd of people before him.

member the Confederacy.

We sincerely trust you will deem it proper to exert your influence to prevent the assembling of a Convention, which can now be productive only of a convention, which can now be productive only of the convention, which can now be productive only of the convention, which can now be productive only of the convention, which can now be productive only of the convention, which can now be productive only of the convention, which can now be productive only of the convention, but with no better success than his predecessor.

Russell R. Lowell said that Mr. Strieby desired to say a few words, but was an averaged out in this convention, which can now be productive only of the convention, and the convention of Convention, but with no better success than his

No;" "No;" " Abolitionists are played out in this Mr. Strieby continued, "Is this freedom of-Strieby inquired, "Mr. President, have I the floor?"
The Chair decided that Mr. Strieby was entitled to

Mr. John C. Hunt desired to present a series of

Mr. Strieby said if the resolutions were offered, they were debatable, and he having the floor, desired to debate them. [Great excitement; people rising in their seats, as some of the colored brethren entered the hall. Cries of "Put the niggers out."]

Mr. Hunt then read the following resolutions, amidst tumultuous applause :-

Whereas. It is the duty of all good citizens of these United States, without distinction of party, to cultivate amicable feelings with and amongst each other, rather than to promote discord and excite hatred—and believing that, at this particular juncture of national efficiency in the control of the affairs, it is unwise, unjust, and unpatriotic to agitate
the question of the abolition of involuntary servitude
—and while we are not for abriging the constitutional
right of "freedom of speech," but on the country
desire it—and wishing hereby to give (by freedom of
speech and of the press) an expression of the sentiments of a large majority of the citizens of this city,—
therefore, be it

herefore, be it
Resolved, That we have too long allowed a few per sons in our city to misrepresent us abroad, by sending forth to the world, by their resolutions and proceedings, adopted by a very small assemblage, their Aboli

tions, which were accepted by Mr. Hunt as an addition to his series:—

tion to his series:—

Whereas, Our glorious Confederacy is crumbling to pieces, and civil war is staring us in the face; and the chief cause thereof has emanated from unscrupulous Abolitionists at the North, who for years past have been preaching treason against the United States Government, and malignantly denouncing the constitutional institutions of the South, and branding our Southern brethren as pirates, instead of cultivating with them friendships and brotherly love;—and, Whereas, Syracuse has long been the rendezvous of Jerry Rescue traitors, headed by Fred. Donglass, and the depot of the Underground Railroad, marshaled by negro Loguen;—and

Whereas, Our city has often been disgraced by treasonable meetings, instituted by these dangerous

tending protection to your Convention, in the exercise of the rights which all deliberative bodies may claim; but we still believe that public peace and this time forbearance and moderation.

We are no disunionists. On the other hand, we cheerfully recognize the superior blessings which the American Union has secured to our country, and the important of the important of the restriction of the whole country demand of us at this time forbearance and moderation.

We are no disunionists. On the other hand, we cheerfully recognize the superior blessings which the American Union has secured to our country, and the important in the proposed in their midst, and manifest and important in their midst, and manifest are time I rejoice to know that the conservative and "Hart." Moses E. Hart came forward, and same time I rejoice to know that the conservative and "Hart." Moses E. Hart came forward, and she higher a conservative and the fanatics who infest our country, while at the same time I rejoice to know that the conservative and "Hart." Moses E. Hart came forward, and subject to know that the conservative and "Hart." Moses E. Hart came forward, and subject to know that the conservative and "Hart." Moses E. Hart came forward, and the relieve to know that the conservative and "Hart." Moses E. Hart came forward, and subject to know that the conservative and "Hart." Moses E. Hart came forward, and subject to know that the conservative and "Hart." Moses E. Hart came forward, and the relieve to know that the conservative and "Hart." Moses E. Hart came forward, and the subject to know that the conservative and important proposed to know that the conservative and "Hart." Moses E. Hart came forward, and the proposed to know that the conservative and "Hart." Moses E. Hart came forward, and "Hart." Moses E. Hart came forward, and "Hart." Moses E. Hart came forward, and the proposed to know that the conservative an who attempts to stem its irresistible torrent. For many years we have been patient; our townsmen have remained passive spectators of the frequent gatherings in our city, where the lessons of treason and disunion have been taught to gather the state of New York. The Abolitionists had long held sway in Syracuse, but their race was not in favor of waging war upon his Southern brethren. He was not in favor of waging war upon his Southern brethren. He was in favor of waging war upon his Southern brethren. He was in favor of waging war upon his Southern brethren. He was in favor of waging war upon his Southern brethren. He was in favor of waging war upon his Southern brethren. He was in favor of waging war upon his Southern brethren. He was in favor of winging all obnoxious laws from the statute-books of the State of New York. The Abolitionists had long held sway in Syracuse, but their race was not in favor of waging war upon his Southern brethren. son and disunion have been taught to gaping audiences, and instilled into the minds of infants and sucking babes. Again I ask, "How long, O, Cataline, wilt thou abuse our patience?" We have given you unbounded license. You have been undisturbed by mobs or by orderly citizens. You have been protected by our laws, and screened from your just deserts by our clemency. You have been notified not to attempt to hold public meetings here at this particular criss in our national affairs, to discuss what we term treasonable doctrines, and most un-

what we term treasonable doctrines, and most ungratefully you persist in doing so. Now, we earnestly, friendly and decidedly protest against it. You are in the minority, many of you strangers to our people, and when you come here we will treat you with civility, but you must respect our wishes.

Fellow-citizens, the Abolitionists of our country seem to have some very erratic notions of Free Speech. Free Speech! What does it mean? Does it mean an unbridled tongue licensed by law to teach our people treason and rebellion, and to resist the execution of process issued by our duly appointed authorities? Does it mean that public meetings may be held and language used there purpointed authorities? Does it mean that permeetings may be held and language used there purposely to incite a mob, and to counsel violence? Does it mean that men may, with impunity, call all who disagree with them miscreants, demagogues and liars, in respect to the political policy of this country, the heritage of which is the brightest the sun over shone upon? Or, does Free Speech mean, in this community, the use of language tempered with a proper respect to individuals, to communities, and to the whole nation? Free Speech don't mean unto the whole nation? Free Speech don't mean un-limited language. While the Abolitionists denounce our Constitution as "a league with hell," they still claim, under the league, and by the league, Free

Speech.

In a recent speech at Boston, Wendell Phillips, the head and front, the leader and orator of the Abolition party in this country, made this remark:

"Sixteen years ago, Northern Abolitionists announced their purpose to seek the dissolution of the American Union. Who dreamed that success would come so soon?" Yes, who dreamed that treason had an long registed in our country in the precious come so soon?" Yes, who dreamed that treason had so long existed in our country in the specious garb of philanthropy? Who dreamed that a people so prosperous in worldly affairs, so devout in religion, so generous in nature, and so happy in themselves;—who dreamed, I say, of—the rottenness within—a small speck, to be sure, but a chancre notwithstanding. "Are we men, and suffer such dishonor?"

Now that these sixteen years of abolition agitation to dissolve the American Union is culminating, let us take a hasty glance at the condition of our country as it was in October last, and then, from country as it was in October last, and then, from that elevated stand-point, look full in the face the "manifest destiny" of existence. Thirty millions of people! a happy family, at peace with all the world, gathered together on their farm, a certain piece or parcel of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point near the St. Johns with the statements of Dr. Raphall and other Jewish and Christian Rabbies to the contrary notwith-standing. river in New Brunswick, running thence westerly along the river St. Lawrence, the great lakes, and the northwest to the verge of civilization and to the Pacific ocean, thence southerly along the Pacific ocean to Mexico, thence easterly along the northerly line of Mexico to the Gulf of Mexico, and to the line of Mexico to the Gulf of Mexico, and to the south-easterly extremity of Florida, (so called,) thence northerly along the Atlantic ocean to Plymouth Rock, thence easterly along said Atlantic ocean to the St. Croix river, thence northerly to the place of beginning, containing within its bounds every variety of soil and climate, watered by the noblest rivers, covered with gigantic forests, containing within its bosom untold mines of coal, iron, covere gold silver, and other metals, producing mouth Rock, theme casterly along said Athattate occurs to the St. Creak row, theme nontherly to the count of the St. Creak row, theme nontherly to the conditions of the county of midginged repeature; and that one proof like the county of midginged repeature; and that one proof like the county of the county of

Although I have not signed this document, yet, I filly concur in the sentiments and arguments therein on forth. That there is an intention, if not a set and irresponsible persons, to interfere with the proceedings of this Convention, there is in my mind no larger any doubt, and with what result it is difficult to any of irresponsible persons, to interfere with the proceedings of this Convention, there is in my mind of persons to interfere with the proceedings of this Convention, there is in my mind of persons are such as to be a five port conditions, there are such as to the value of the such cases of the convention of the persons are such as to the convention of the persons are such as to the convention of the persons are such as to the convention of the proposition of our citizens almost universally the process of the persons are such as to the convention of the proposition of our citizens almost universally the proposition of our citizens almost universally the process of the persons are such as to the proposition of our citizens almost universally the proposition of our citizens and the Mayor's letter, determined that the proposition of our citizens almost universally the proposition of our citizens and the proposition of our citizens almost universally the proposition of the proposition of the proposition

the State of New York. The Adoutonists had long held sway in Syracuse, but their race was now run. He then alluded to the Chicago platform, when he was applauded down! Mr. H. endeavored to ex-plain, but the excited crowd would not listen to him.

On motion, Amos B. Hough was appointed Treasurer, to collect "toll" at the door in the evening. Wm. W. Green then entered the hall, and was loudly called for. He spoke at considerable length, making an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union, and expressing the hope that a compromise would yet be effected. He gave the Abolitionists "jessie," and aroused his hearers to the highest pitch of ex-

citement.

Messrs. John Burns and Luke McKinney were both called upon, and amused the audience with witticisms upon the "rise and fall" of Abolitionism.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to 7 P. M. citement.

At 7 o'clock, an immense concourse of people assembled in front of Convention Hall; but after being assured by the owner of the building that no attempt to hold a session of the Abolition Convention during the evening would be made, and that the hall would not be opened, the crowd adjourned to a clock this morning, and quietly dispersed. to 8 o'clock this morning, and quietly dispersed.— Syracuse Courier and Union; Jan. 30.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The members of the Anti-Slavery Convention

The members of the Anti-Slavery Convention, who were driven out of Convention Hall vesterday afternoon, met at the dwelling of Dr. R. W. Pease last evening, and organized by selecting
Rev. S. J. May as Chairman, and Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mr. C. D. B. Mills as Secretaries.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen, and several of our most noted Abolition orators, were present.

Remarks were made as to the object of the meet ing by Miss Susan B. Anthony, Rev. S. J. May, and several others. The following resolutions were offered by Rev.

Mr. May—they having been prepared for the meeting which was so unceremoniously broken up by a mob in the afternoon:—

mob in the afternoon:—

Resolved, That nations—the mightiest as well as the least—are just as amenable to the government of Almighty God as are individual men; and may not violate with any more impunity his holy laws.

Resolved, That the holding of human beings as pieces of property, and treating them like domesticated brutes, is the grossest outrage upon humanity, and the highest offence to the impartial Father of all, that men or nations can commit. The present condition of our country—the appalling corruption of our General Government; the moral darkness that broods over the people; and the disruption of our Union, are some of the retributive consequences of this our tremendous wickedness.

standing.

Resolved, That the Gospel of Jesus Christ gives no countenance to any kind of slavery—to oppression or injustice in any degree; and that they, who, like Mr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, have attempted to justify and uphold slavery on the authority of our sacred Scriptures, are the worst enemies of the Bible; and are to be accounted ministers of Belial rather than of Christ.

Christ.

Resolved, That the only escape for nations as well as individuals, from sin and its consequences, is by the way of unfeigned repentance; and that our proud Republic must go down to ruin unless the people shall be brought to repentance—shall be persuaded to "cease to do evil, and learn to do well; to seek justice, relieve to do evil, and learn to do well; to seek justice, relieve to the people shall be persuaded to "compromises with the wrong doers".

BERIAH GREEN made one of his characteristic speeches, logical, terse and eloquent, advocating several amendments to the resolutions, making them more pointed in their application.

Mr. POWELL followed in a speech denouncing both Democrats and Republicans. He said the Re-

publican papers came out against them as strongly as the Democratic, but he would except the Standard and Journal of Syracuse. The Democratic papers are filled with the vilest abuse, calculated to encour-age the mob spirit. The mobs will not listen to Reage the mob spirit. The mobs will not listen to Republicans any more than to Abolitionists. Republicans cannot go South, yet they are all for the Union. Their newly elected President avows himself the chief slave hunter of the nation, and in favor of a good and effective Fugitive Slave Law. Why did the men who rescued Jerry vote for such a President? He concluded by expressing a hope in the ultimate triumph of Abolition principles.

Mr. Montgomery dissented from Mr. Powell. He theoretical sparse could be fought against under

He thought slavery could be fought against under the Constitution, better than after dissolution. Mr. Merrick asked why we could not as well live with slaveholders as with heathens?

Miss Anthony made a brief address on the Con-

stitution and its provisions.

Beriah Green followed in a discussion of the Constitution and its proper interpretation. His idea of a conspiracy was when men gathered together to do an act of injustice. He referred to the mob which had taken possession of their Hall during the afternoon, and made some cutting remarks upon the leaders of the outrage. But he said we must bide our time until the people are brought to a true un-derstanding of their rights.

Rev. Mr. May made some remarks in relation to the meeting at Convention Hall, and

Mr. MILLS offered the following resolutions:-Resolved, That so far from its being untimely or in-appropriate to stand forth for unpopular truths in sea-sons of great popular excitement, apprehension, and wide passionate denial of them, it is then preëminentwide passionate denial of them, it is then preëminently timely, appropriate, and all vitally important, whether regarded in view of the paramount obligations of fealty to the Supreme King, or the sacred considerations of the redemption and welfare of mankind; and as it behooved then most of all to speak for Jesus, when Jesus was arraigned for condemnation and crucifixion, as it has ever been the bounden, and sooner or later the well acknowledged duty, of every friend of the truth in past history to stand firm, and ever firmer in its behalf, amid whatever wave of passion, malignity and madness, even though the multitude all shout, Crucify, and devils be gathered thick as tiles on the house-tops of Worms to devour,—so at the present hour it sacredly behooves Abolitionists to abide fast by their principles, and in the very midst of the present

house-tops of Worms to devour,—so at the present house-tops of Worms to devour,—so at the present shour it sacredly behooves Abolitionists to abide fast by their principles, and in the very midst of the present storm of passion and insane folly, in face of every assault, whether of threat or infliction, to speak for the slave and for man, and with an earnestness and pointed emphasis unknown before, to press home upon their countrymen the question daily becoming more imminent and vital, whether the few restiges of freedomy et remaining shall be blotted out, and this entire land overswept with tyranny, violence and blood.

Resolved, That the seizure and occupancy this day by an infuriate, drunken and howling mob of Convention Hall, a Hall hired for and belonging for the time being to this Convention, is an audacious, ruthless invasion of our primal and acknowledged rights, and of the rights of universal humanity as well, in which all men have vital stake; an unmitigated outrage, in which not the immediate perpetrators are to be held as most of all guilty, but those who, concealed and reputed respectable, instigated them to their crime; an outrago in which the whole city of Syracuse, its leading influences, its city government, its prominent politicians, Republicans as well as others, its dominant Republican party, its thousands of quiet citizens, all with scarce an exception standing aloof in this hour, and many of them full for days previous of words of deprecation and ominous intimation against this Convention, are before God responsible—a shame and black-branding disgrace, which years of repentance and amendment cannot avail to wipe away—a dastardly surrender, a base unblushing prostitution and offering up of itself on the part of the community to slavery for its purpose of lust and debauchery; which testifies that this climax of atrocity and lawlessness has already all too surely and fearfully done its work here, and made a people incapable and unfit to protect their own liberies, in making them willing and r

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cout slavery; now, ned Black Repub-down fight. I do al; I have respect, no matter what he ellows have done, hand and blister hand and blister art in one of them Union meetings! s have been fight-e got every free as they have got eginning to shake done it, and hope organise to give un promise to give up tore, and never do 'll only let 'em off says the chivalry

crawl on his belly and Boston, and e as they seem to t out to hang eman from South perfectly reported a crowd around, oval of the sentian exceptional innments on steam-us taverns, among Much the same by Mr. Cobb, in other day. Other

r day. Other of less note. k that their car ve the respect of cy of such meetcome to Georgia, cs, and their eyes MENT!—A Poor We learn, from a f one of the larg-Infirmaries in the unanimously re ent prevailed, and te of dependence rthly goods rather kers were vocifer unselled defiance

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MORE DISGRACE FOR OUR CITY: A Burlesque Procession-Burning in Effigy and other Outrageous Proceeding

Last evening a mob of about twenty revelles and loafers assembled at the usual rendezvous, James McGurk's Grocery in the Courier Building, and obtaining a Band and several transparencies and eligies which had been previously prepared by the leaders, these miserable tools marched through several streets of our city, and finally halted on Handard Courier and Courier transparency of the courier eral streets of our city, and than many naver serious took over Square, where some disgusting exercises took place, a few bratal speeches were made, and the effigies burned in a bonfire made upon the Square.

effigies burned in a bonn're made upon the Square.
One of the effigies was in the form of a female, intended to represent Miss Anthony, and the other represented Rev. Mr. May: both were placarded with the name of the person they were intended to represent. The transparencies were as follows:— THE JERRY RESCUERS PLAYED GUT!

THE RIGHTS OF THE SOUTH MUST BE PROTECTED!

PREEDOM OF SPEECH, BUT NOT OF

Miller's Band had the honor to lead the procession and Moses E. Hart was the principal orator, and w learn with pleasure that the orator announced his withdrawal from the Republican party, and his ad-herence to the Democratic creed.

burned, the procession three cheers for the Union, and dispersed.

The poor tools who figured in this outrage should be pardoned, for "they know not what they do," but the leaders who furnished funds and originated the disgraceful proceedings should be remembered and visited with a just retribution.—Syracuse Stand-

THE LATE OUTRAGE IN OUR CITY.

Meeting of Members of Rev. Mr. May's Society.

Immediately after the close of the evening service in the Unitarian Church, on Sunday evening, February 3d, Mr. D. P. Phelps requested the audience to be scated for a few moments, and said:—

In view of the occurrences of the past week, by which the fair fame of our city has been tarnish and placed under a cloud, and by which the person-al rights of free speech and lawful assembly have stricken down and trampled under the hoofs of a beastly mob, which common decency and common law should have alike suppressed; and in view also of the personal insults and indignities, which, in the occurrences alluded to, were specially directed to the minister of this society, a few of its members. who have had an opportunity to exchange views upon the subject, feel that it is due to themselves as good citizens, to the society of which they are mem-bers, and to their minister whom they respect and love, that they should express their abhorrence of the occurrences which have brought such deep disgrace upon the city, and that with calm but indicity, and that with calm, but indi ords they should resent the personal insults which their minister has received.

It was proposed to bring the subject up for action siness meeting of the society, which is appointed for Thursday week, but learning to-day that Mr. May, in fulfilment of an engagement, is to preach in Brooklyn the next two Sabbaths, I am not willing for myself to postpone the proposed action so long, and not permit him to appear in another than the company without having initiated at least ed for Thursday week, but learning to-day pulpit than his own, without having initiated at least ne proceedings in vindication of our self-respect,

before he goes.

Believing that this same feeling which prompts
me to this action is alive in all your hearts, and waits
only an opportunity to give it form and expression,
I move that we organize a public meeting, and for
that purpose nominate James L. Bagg, Esq., as This motion was carried by a full and hearty re-

Mr. H. N. White, Clerk of the Society, was ap-

pointed Secretary of the meeting.
On taking the Chair, Mr. Bagg remarked that he was called thereto without any previous intimation that such a meeting was to be held. But its object, as expressed by Mr. Phelps, accorded fully with the views and feelings he had entertained since the acts ed to, and he was glad to find that such were the views of the entire Society. During his long residence in Syracuse, he had never known of such an outrage, or such a series of outrages, being committed here, and he never heard of mitted in any Christian land. He would not have believed that, within the limits of Syracuse—in a place where our minister had so long "lived and la pred "_such a transaction could have taken place George L. Maynard seconded the motion of Ma Phelps, in a few well-chosen remarks.

committee: - D. P. Phelps, Lyman Clary, C. F. Williston, Hiram Putnam, P. H. Agan, W. Brown

The meeting then adjourned.—Ibid.

ASSUMING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

For a day or two after the recent riots and out rage at the Anti-Slavery Convention in this city, the Democrats were hardly willing to take the re-sponsibility upon their shoulders, and own that the ariotous proceedings were Democratic performances, only carrying out the principles of the party. But, since it has been ascertained that the rowdies are to be indicted, and held amenable to the offended law of the country, the Democracy are forced to tak the responsibility of the riots, and sustain their tools. rier defends them in its columns in its usual feeble and blackguard style; and in relation to the indictments, we find the following Democratic law-yers paraded as volunteer defenders of these im-maculate exponents of Democratic principles and

Legal. The following named attorneys have been retained, and have tendered their services to those who were indicted, if any, on Saturday for "free speech" and free thought:—
Judge Pratt, W. C. Ruger, Gardner and Burdick,
Clark and Horton, Gray and Bates, John Molloy, Huni
and Fryer, N. B. Smith.

Wonder how many of these legal gentlemen would have volunteered to defend a poor man who stood charged with any crime, except trampling upon the right of "freedom of speech"?—Ibid.

SERMON ON FREE SPEECH. Rev. Mr. Strieb sermon on Free Speech. Rev. Mr. Strieby announced in the papers of Saturday, that he would preach on the subject of "Free Speech and a Free Press" on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. At the hour appointed, the Plymouth Church was crowded to overflowing, and hundreds were obliged to go away, unable to obtain even standing room within the walls of the church. His sermon was an able exposition of the value of "Free Speech and a Free exposition of the value of "Free Speech and a Free Press," and their importance to any people who are struggling for their liberties, or desire to perpetuate them after they are won. He was justly severe and pointed on the recent manifestations of the mod spirit in this city and in other cities of this State. His sermon was well received, and created an excellent impression. We wish we could find room for full report of the sermon.—Ibid.

THE DISGRACE OF SYRACUSE. The Rochester Democrat gives a synopsis of the riotous proceedings of the procession on the evening of the recent Anti-Slavery Convention in Syracuse, and makes the fol

The Syracuse Democrats are evidently mu ahead of their Rochester brethren in their devotion to mobocracy, and the extent of their debasement. In Rochester, the proceedings were tame compared to those said to have taken place in the City of Salt. If the latter place goes on at this rate, it will soon become estilled to a place in history by the side of Sodom and Go-

CHARACTERISTIC. We hear it stated this more ing, on good authority, that while the rowdies were burning Rev. Mr. May in effigy last evening, the Reverend gentleman was carrying provisions families of some of the drunken ruffians wh committing the outrage and insult, to keep their children from starting :— Thid.

Yes-just like the 'fanatic'

The Auburn Union has a racy account of the pro-The Antiurn Union has a racy account of the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Convention at Auburn, Thursday last. The meeting in the afternoon does not appear to have been disturbed, but in the evening a metley crowd of rowdies and loafers assembled, and broke up the meeting, taking possession of the room, and organizing a meeting of their own, and passed the same resolutions adopted by the Syracuse mob meeting.

While the riot was at its height, says the reporter

Resolved, That the government of this country is, and ever has been, a cruel, bloody and unmitigated despoiss, over the wrested rights, the prostrated despoiss, over the wrested rights, the prostrated in the protection of the present, and ever has been, a cruel, bloody and unmitigated despoiss, over the wrested rights, the prostrated despoiss, over the wrested rights, the prostrated in the prostrated and ever has been, a cruel, bloody and unmitigated despoiss, over the wrested rights, the wrested rights, the prostrated despoiss, over he wrested rights, the prostrated despoiss, over the wrested rights, and ever has been a developed and benighted souls of millions of human beings and benighted souls of millions of human beings and benighted souls of millions, over the wrested rights, and ever has been a developed and benighted souls of millions, and ever has been as the prostrated despoiss, over his developed and benighted souls of millions of human beings and beni

opposition to my political party, that I might find arguments with which to refute their positions."

Then rising upon tip-toe, and elevating his arms above his head, he said: "What do you take me are the said of the said above his head, he said: "What do you take in for? Do you think you can make of me a TOOL in these God-given the chands of a mob to put down these God-given and inherent rights of every American? Go to England, and beneath the crown of Victoria, learn what freedom is, for from your actions to-night, I plainly see that you are as ignorant as the new born babe, of the principles of your government."

An of inevitable result of attempting to found a government on concession and compromise, at the sacrifice of usuation, liberty, and the Higher Law.

Resolved, That now is the time, (it may be the last.) for the North to absolve itself forever from such unrighteous confederation; and while the slave States are retiring from the Union, and demanding still more outrageous concessions and compromise, at the sacrifice of usuation, liberty, and the Higher Law. babe, of the principles of your government." As the Doctor progressed in his remarks, the 100 to 150 adult males and boys came to the conclusion that they had caught a Tartar, and they began to groan and hiss, and one fellow cried out, "Go home to England, then, old beef cater,"—and so the mob

George O. Rathburn made a speech, and at the

"Mr. Chairman.—As we are so near hell, I would uggest to your honor that this meeting be closed prayer, if there is a clergyman present who offer one. I am of the opinion that most of the will offer one. I am of the opinion that most of the crowd present have not heard such a thing for many years." He was answered by terrible groans and hisses from the mob, and an egg came whizzing past him. Some one then moved the meeting adjourn, The Abolitionists held a meeting at the dwelling

of a citizen of Auburn, where they were not me lested.—Onondaga Standard, Syracuse, Feb. 6th.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The State Anti-Slavery Convention was held at Association Hall this evening. The attendance was very good. The Mayor had promised to protect free speech, and was present at the Convention this evening with a considerable police force.

evening with a considerable police force.

Lucretia Mott made a speech reviewing the antislavery movement, past and present, which was listened to with occasional interruptions of hissing.

Beriah Green then took the stand and spoke for

down by the rowdies.

Gerrit Smith was loudly called for, but would not to his friend Green, they would have no speech from

dark colors, of Southern Secessionists, which was listened to with respectful attention. But when she attempted a portrait of the Northern Disunionists, that is, the Garrisonians, whom she painted as very pure and worthy people, engaged in a holy crusade against a monstrous and gigantic iniquity, the moborats hissed and stamped till the place became a perfect hellow and the meeting was finally broken. crass hissed and stamped till the place became a perfect bedlam, and the meeting was finally broken up before the lady had concluded her remarks.

The Mayor mounted the platform and made a speech to the mob, asking them to behave themelves like decent citizens, which was responded to ers for Buchanan and other persons of the cratic persuasion. The mob finally, after a number of groans for the lady orators, dispersed.

The Mayor seemed disposed to maintain free speech, but not to take the properties. not to take the rec which would have been the arrest and calab seemed to think that there was not more noise and disturbance than is usual at Democratic meetings. disturbance than is usual at Democratic meetings, which the rowdies were probably in the habit of attending, and they therefore considered ruffianism perfectly in order. — Albany correspondence of the New York Tribune.

SECOND DAY-AFTERNOON SESSION.

The second session of the State Anti-Slaver Convention was held at Association Hall yesterday afternoon. The attendance was rather slim at the hour announced for the commencement of proceed-ings, but it continued to increase until half-past 3 o'clock, when the hall was about two-thirds filled.

Before the Convention was about two-turus lines.

Before the Convention was called to order, Mayor Thacher appeared on the stage, and announced that he should use every effort in his power to maintain and preserve order during the sittings of the Convention. He wanted the audience distinctly to understand that there was no child's play about the matter. He had said the previous night that the public had a right to express their approval or disproval of the sentiments uttered at a public meet to but he wished to inform them that if the Aboli ists chose to prescribe rules and regulations to ern their sessions, and it was their will that no vern their sessions, and it was their will that no ise be made, he should consider it his duty to emloy the police and the authorities to enforce the law. that if mob law is to rule, they must conquer the authorities. He stated that he should do all he could to keep order; but if mob law was to triumph, it would do so because he could not help it. He said he was a Democrat, and he hoped that his fellow-citizens had confidence in him. He trusted that they citizens had confidence in him. He trusted that they would let the Abolitionists go on and say what they liked, because, if there is any sacred right on God's earth, it is the right of expression of sentiment. "So help me God," said he, "I will see the laws executed if it is in my power. The members of this Convention shall transact their business and speak, it is in my power to grant them the privilege." in my power to grant them the privilege is point, Mr. Stephen McKnight, Democrat pervisor of the 8th Ward, arose and demanded to ow who composed the Convention. He denied e right of any person to stand up and say that he the right of any person to stand up and say that he should not express his approbation or disapproval of what was going on. Mayor Thacher replied that the audience had no right to interfere with the Abolitionists so long as they had hired the hall, and paid for it, and prescribed rules of order. His Honor made an allusion to the "goose and gander," when a facetions rough requested to be informed if "his goose hung high." Mr. McKnight then arose again, and claimed that he was a member of the Convention, inasmuch as he contributed his mite when the hat was passed round at the Convention a year ago. hat was passed round at the Convention a year ago, and that he had a perfect right to make demonstra-tions of approval or disapproval.

ABOLITION CONVENTION AT AUBURN. Susan B. Anthony appeared, and read the following

Resolved, That the government of this country is

while the riot was at its height, says the reporter of the Union. Miss Anthony leaned over the desk and said, "Why, boys, you're nothing but a baby mob—you ought to go to Syracuse, and learn how to et it, and also learn how to get before the Grand Jury."

Dr. Morris, a gentleman well known in this city, was nominated by the mob for Chairman, but the mob soon found that they had eaught a Tartar, and that Dr. Morris was not to be made a tool of to choke down free speech. The Union reporter describes the scene as follows:—

Doctor Morris was nominated as Chairman of the meeting, and the crowd said, "Aye, aye, Morris," and proposed three cheers for Doctor Morris came down from the back part of the hall near to the centre, and, among other things, said. "I am Englishmen, and an an Englishmen, and the stays of the slaves; will give sid and an Englishmen. meeting, and the crowd said, "Aye, aye, Morris, Morris," and proposed three cheers for Doctor Morris, and they were given with a will. Doctor Morris, and they were given with a will. Doctor Morris came down from the back part of the hall near to the centre, and, among other things, said: "I am an Englishman and a Democrat. I was born under the sceptre of a king, but being early imbued with the principles of liberty, I came to America, this land of toleration and freedom; with great admiration for American institutions, and with almost a holy reverence for the constitutional law of this country which guaranteed freedom of speech to every inhabitant thereof. Cherishing these feelings, I came to this Itall to-night as a spectator and listener merely, to hear what Abolitionists should say in opposition to my political party, that I might find CONFLICT" with slavery to its utter extermination
Resolved, That in the present distractions and a archy of American politics and parties, we see the fa and inevitable result of attempting to found a gove

are retiring from the Union, and demanding still more outrageous concessions and guarantees to slavery than now exist, they should be taken at their word, and the present Confederacy ended, never more to be reconructed, except on condition of the in-

During the reading of the resolutions, the didn't cheer Dr. Morris any longer, and didn't call "Morris, Morris," and Dr. Morris was not considered a safe man for Chairman of their meeting.

fusion became so great that the Mayor ordered the gallery to be cleared. A posse of police at once a safe man for Chairman of their meeting. enforced the order. The Mayor then directed ac-officers to disperse themselves among the audience, and maintain order at all hazards. Perfect quiet existed during the afternoon. Miss Anthony made some remarks, after which Gerrit Smith appeared in

response to loud calls.

Mr. Smith said he disagreed with the members of the Convention on some points. Miss Anthony her address had stated that the Constitution was pro-slavery paper. He disagreed with her, and rather considered it an Abolition paper. In answer to a question, he said that he proposed to abolish slavery by moral sussion, and not by purchasing the slaves and liberating them. He was not in favor of the slaves shedding the blood of their masters to segment their fewelow. cure their freedom. He considered that the men who tried John Brown, and the Senate Committee at Washington last winter, who summoned witnesse from all parts of the country in regard to the matter had no right to do as they did. In reply to a ques reply to a ques-Brown was right tion as to whether he thought John Brown was right in invading Virginia, he replied that he didn't go with Brown if he intended to take life, but if he meant to free the poor slaves by running away with them, he had his fullest sympathy. He said that our government in principle was all right, but its prac-tice was the most accursed thing on the face of the

A man in the audience who evidently thought he minutes, when he was hissed and stamped was saying something smart, asked him his views in regard to amalgamation. Mr. Smith replied that he married a white woman, but if the qu Gerrit Smith was loudly called for, but would not married a white woman, but if the questioner prenake a speech, saying that if they would not listen on his friend Green, they would have no speech from him. He was of the opinion that slavery would soon pass away; it had received its
Mrs. Stanton then took the rostrum, and made a death-blow in England, and was dying in Irazil. Mrs. Stanton then took the rostrum, and made a very impressive speech on the right of free discussion, and the interest which the public have in its maintenance, concluding with a picture, in very deal of worldly wisdom in the movement. He cod ark colors, of Southern Secessionists, which was littened to with a picture, in very deal of worldly wisdom in the movement. He cod cluded by expressing his conviction that slaves cluded by expressing his conviction that slavery would soon disappear, and that disunion would result

The Convention met again at 7½ o'clock, and was called to order by the President, Mrs. Wright. The audience was considerably larger than at an other session. The ladies, about one hundred an fifty in number, occupied the gallery. The Mayor

serve order.

Che first speaker was Mr. George W. Putnam, He addressed the audience about half Peterboro'. an hour on the question of slavery, and was not in terrupted. He was followed by Mrs. Ernestine L errupted. e, who made a speech strongly denunciatory South, declared berself a Democrat, claimed have helped to elect Lincoln, because she cons anti-slavery principles true Democracy; called James Buchanan a miserable coward, gave Mr. Seward a sharp rub, and prophesied that he would never be elected President if he was in favor of compromise with the South. She was allowed to proceed without interference, with the exception of a few hisses which were heard when she denounced the course

Frederick Douglass was next called out. For verged from anti-slavery sentiments, and began to compare his audience to the Southern slaves, because a police force was present to maintain order, symp as of displeasure were manifested. The rot did not relish his words when he deels officers were their masters, and that he rejoiced to see that they were compelled to obey them. As he proceeded, his remarks became so offensive to some that they began to retire from the Hall. About this time an officer espied a fellow who persisted in stamp-ing loudly after being requested to keep quiet, and after a struggle he succeeded in ejecting him from the Hall. At this juncture the audience arose en mass the officers railied to the support of their comrad and the roughs crowded to the rescue of the prisoner Things looked exciting for a short time, but by the energetic action of the police, order was soon re out further interruption other than a few misses and rounds of applause. The fellow who was put out made an effort to get in again, declaring that he had paid his money for admission to the Hall, &c., but he did not succeed. A crowd of sympathisers with him assembled on the stairway, and hooted and cheered with a view of creating a disturbance, but without accomplishing their object. They then adjourned to the front of the Hall, and yelled vociferously. Had it not been for the presence of the police, there is no doubt but that Douglass would have been severely handled, and some of the roughs seemed inclined to make demonstrations on Mayor Thacher himself, for insisting upon the maintenance of order. himself, for insisting upon the maintenance of order.

At the conclusion of Douglass's remarks, Susan B.

Anthony announced that Gerrit Smith would speak in the Assembly Chamber this afternoon, and that a Woman's Rights Convention would be held at Association Hall to-morrow afternoon and evening. She also moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Mayor and the police force, for their exertions in preserving order and enforcing the laws, which was carried with great applause. The President then declared the Convention adjourned sine die, and left the Hall after the crowd, cheering Mayor Thacher, the police, and the "What is it?" The speakers and left wombers of the Convention were executed.

the Hall after the crowd, cheering Mayor Thacher, the police, and the "What is it?" The speakers and lady members of the Convention were escorted to the Delavan House by a squad of twenty-five or thirty officers, followed by a crowd of two or three hundred shameless men and boys, who hooted and yelled in derision along the entire distance. Upon seeing the objects of their spite safely housed, they dispersed without any further demonstrations. It is not because we have, or have not, any sympathy with the objects of the Convention, but because we believe in Free Speech, and rejoice to see leave the safely housed, and rejoice to see

out interference. She said that a boarder in a hotel might as well take it upon himself to disturb the whole house, because he paid his \$2.50 a day for board, as for one of an audience to undertake to interfere in a meeting of this kind.

As a large portion of the audience was composed of men and boys, clamor and confusion rung in the hall, and for a time interrupted the proceedings of the Convention. At the first sign of a lull, Miss February 6th.

The Liberator. No Union with Slaveholders!

OSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1861. THE ANTI-SLAVERY STRUGGLE.

The New York Herald of the 7th inst., devotes two this country, preceded by an introductory typo-

ould concoct, and worthy of its paternity. Its ad-ission, however, as to the growth and power of Abism is note-worthy, coming from such an impla-

"It has entered into everything, great and small, high ad low, political, theological, social and moral, and in one ction has become the standard by which all excellence is be judged. . It has become the grand question of the sy—of politics, of ethics, of expediency, of justice, of exceuse, and of haw, evering the whole field of human section of their generation. . As a party, they have become so strong that

Having both the key Of officer and office, they can set all hearts Of officer and office, they To what tane they please

They have upturned the Presbyterian, Methodist and Bap-tist churches, and divided into antagonistic parties the American Board of Fereign Missions, the American Home Missionary Society, the American Tract Society," &c., &c. Besides, making the election of Abraham Lincoln

This being true, we venture diffidently to suggest to Mr. Richard S. Fay, Mr. J. Murray Howe, Mr. years, when it had not its imperial hand upon the George Lunt, Mr. Mayor Wightman, and their dirty, drunken, mobocratic allies of North street, whether it gress, the Army and Navy, the Treasury, if not t is not rather a hopeless task for them, at this late hour. to attempt to put an end to the Anti-Slavery "agitation," in the manner recently resorted to by them in this city. If the infant Hercules could not be stran. slavery. The Free States have always been treated gled in his cradle, by all the brute force of the nation actively combined, is it probable that he can be by pigmy hands, now that he is full grown ! As no pub- counter-always deprived of their just share in the lic man, however popular or mighty-no religious sect, however numerous or influential-no political party, however dominant or potential—have ever yet arrayed themselves against the Abolition cause without enterprise. In the various Presidential struggles, the open discomfiture and positive loss, and without giving a fresh impetus to that cause, who or what may as to the various candidates; but never before has now hope to suppress it by any device whatever? It she been united in opposition to the successful nomine is incapable of intimidation; it disregards all threats as in the case of Abraham Lincoln, and, of cours and all assaults; it laughs to scorn all projects for never before defeated. It would seem but fair, there or let alone, its growth is vigorous and its course on- consulted; that the national rule should change hands; ward; its elements are justice, mercy, goodness and that the South should be as submissive for the comir truth; its object is freedom for all who are deprived seventy years as the North has been, in order to right of its inestimable blessings; it is divinely inspired by adjust the balances. Instead of this, the first and sustained; no weapon against it can prosper; it Northern victory at the polls is the signal for her r will assuredly succeed.

account of the Nat Turner insurrection in Virginia in the summer of 1831, says about that time, publications the Union, fire upon its flag, appropriate with robber began to be scattered through the South, whose di- hands nearly every arsenal, fortification, custom-house, rect tendency was to stir up insurrection among the mint, and other property of the United States with slaves-the Liberator found its way mysteriously into their grasp, blockade the Mississippi river, and form the hands of the negroes-and individuals, under the an independent Confederacy, flinging defiance at the garb of religion, were discovered in private consulta- free North, and resorting to every outrage to provoke a tion with the slaves. Referring to Nat Turner, he civil war! The slave States that have not yet formally says-"It is a matter of notoriety, that secret agents seceded only remain to see how far they can hum of abolition had corrupted and betrayed (!) him."- ate the North by new and still more degrading exac-These are lying statements. Nat Turner never saw tions, and to overawe the government by threatening to an abolitionist, and knew not of the existence of the make common cause with the rebellions States if Locator; and even if he had read the few numbers shall attempt to recover any of its stolen property, or that had then been published, he would not have found to enforce the laws of the land against them. The in them any incentive to insurrection. Of the mil. treason is universal, but a portion of the traitors are ons of tracts subsequently published by the Ameridissembling for a time, to enable the conspiracy to percan Anti-Slavery Society, there never was one that feet all its plans both at home and abroad. So my gave any countenance to violence on the part of the derous is their spirit, that every precaution is needed slaves; on the contrary, some of these very tracts, to prevent the destruction of the railroad train carrywhich were taken out of the rifled mails at Charles- ing the President elect to Washington, and so despeton, S. C., (always the head quarters of all possible rate their purpose to seize the Capital by a coup of rufflanism and perfidy,) and burnt to ashes by the etat, that Gen. Scott has found it indispensable to populace, contained the strongest appeals to the slaves invest it with troops, and to plant cannon for its pronot to resort to the sword, but to trust in God and the tection in every exposed point! It is quite doubtful, promulgation of his truth as the method of bringing however, whether, with all these preparations, the

lavery to a peaceable termination.

Capital is safe. It is only for Virginia and MaryThe mendacious historian (!) of the Herald further land to give the signal, and in a single day their slavery to a peaceable termination. represents, that the following extract from an abolition military forces could pour into Washington, "like a journal (of course, no journal in particular is given) herd of wild buffaloes," to use the language of Henry was read by a gentleman (of course, the name of the A. Wise, overcoming all opposition-driving out Con-

"The news from the South is glorious. General Nat is a benefactor of his race. The Southampton massacre is an auspicious era for the African. The blood of the men, women and children shed by the sword and the axe in the hand of the negro is a just return for the drops which have followed the master's lash."

gress at the point of the bayonet, proclaiming a new government, and inaugurating a new President. It has been our settled conviction that Mr. Lincoln will not be permitted to occupy the position to which he has been elected; and this conviction has been strengthened, rather than weakened, by the grafts.

This extract is a forgery. The Liberator at Boston, sion-a snare and a mockery! Trojans! beware of and the Genius of Universal Emancipation at Washing-ton, were the only Anti-Slavéry journals then printed; the wooden horse! The most astounding events may and neither of them ever had such an article in its happen before the fourth of March.

A word, however, as to the Nat Turner insurrec tion. The Herald libeller attempts to make a harrow- the North. ing display of the work of carnage performed by First, as to the press. Our exchange list is a large few white Virginians was, of course, a very horrible (of course, only so far as the slave States are co withheld; but an indiscriminate slaughter of the op- (their own party catch-words,) would be unwarran exulting approval!

fectly genteel character." It was also distinguished hausted" in the cell to which we were committed, "Never was man so rejoiced to get into jail before!" less for us to say, that no such exclamation ever came ing to be anxious for the preservation of the Union! calmest self-possession.

Slavery women are doing! He declares that "they encouraging every kind of usurpation and violence. have become not only regardless of the human suffer- It is evident, therefore, that the plot to subvert the ing which may result from their course, but of the in- government is universal; that, wearing the mask of evitable tendencies of their influence towards the overthrow of the Government itself!" How appaldred spirit to those in Carolina are infesting every ling! Privately, it is our opinion—as a believer in the Declaration of Independence—that all the women "Rule or ruin!" With a very few exceptions, the the Declaration of Independence—that all the women in the world would be justified in seeking the overthrow of every existing government by their influ- ly ripe for "treason, stratagem and spoils," and ready ence, with reference to their own rights in special,—
seeing that "all governments derive their just powers
from the consent of the governed," and that "taxation and representation" should be correlative, and
that women, though often heavily taxed, are as much

government and the enactment of laws as though they belong to the brute creation. "Half the homes of the North," he tells us, "are thus turned into perfect pandemoniums of discussion. Breakfast, dinner and tes are made the occasions of family debate, and the sweet morsel of nigger is as lovingly rolled under their tongues as if he was one of the necessary aids to a healthy digestion." What is still more alarming, ome of "these women edit newspapers, write books peddle tracts, deliver lectures, and constantly in or ges and a half—or fifteen solid columns in the small-type—to a history of the Anti-Slavery Movement public prints"! And it is well known to the civilized this country, preceded by an introductory type—world, that "one of the most effective of these feminine offsprings ever brought to bear upon the public mind was Uncle Tom's Cabin "! What shall be done "American Abolitionism. Its Four great Epochs. Legation in Congress and Aglitation Out. British Interference. The Chargeter, Object, Progress and Effect of Faticism. Various Plans of Emancipation Proposed. Interference of Religion and Wemen. Insurrections, Researce, iots, Blood and Crime. What Abolitionists have Accomisted. The Present Political Convulsion—&c., &c., &c., &c."

What shall be done with "these women"? "Harriet Beccher Stowe has had the satisfaction of throwing a firebrand into the world, which has kept up a furious blaze ever since."

What punishment shall be meted out to her for writing Uncle Tom's Cubin?—seeing as the alarmist ad-This pretended history is, of course, a jumble of fact mits, "no other book ever passed through so many editions, either in America or Europe-having been ad fiction, distortion and impudence, unisrepresenta-on and slang, such as no other paper but the Herald translated into most of the Continental languages eriminality!

This hodge-podge narrative in the Herald, of the rise and progress of the Anti-Slavery movement in America, will prove serviceable in one particular at least-showing, as it truthfully does, the brutal and lawless course pursued by the enemies of that move ment from its commencement till now, in every form of mobocratic demonstration and by every poisonous weapon-but all in vain! The cause of God cannot

THE TRUE STATE OF THE QUESTION.

It cannot be truthfully denied, that the slavehold Power or the Slave Oligarchy,-has had the control possible, on a Territorial question, by the votes of all of the National Government ever since its formation in 1789 until the present time. Never has there been an hour, during this period of more than seventy U. S. Supreme Court, the National Executive, Conmould them absolutely to its will, at least them subservient to its dictation in every important measure pertaining to the security and expansion of as "conquered provinces," rather than as equals-always driven ignominiously to the wall in every en offices and emoluments of the government—always successfully bullied, cheated, and humbled—although South, like the North, has been divided in sentimer whether resisted fore, that at length the interests of Freedom should be volt; and before the inauguration of the new Presi dent .- even under the administration of their own

> So much for the South. Let us see how her detes table perfidy and abhorrent treason are regarded at

Turner and his associates; but says nothing of the one; but we look in vain to find in any Democratic or hellish cruelty practised upon them, and upon multi- Bell-Everett journal one word of indignant condemna tudes of innocent colored persons, afterward, by the tion of the Southern rebellion. No call is made for infuriated whites, whose ferocious retaliation nothing the arrest and punishment of any of the traitors-no could exceed. Such deeds were perpetrated as might treason is acknowledged to have been committed well cause the earth to shudder, and the heavens to blame is imputed to them for any thing they have be veiled in impenetrable darkness. The killing of a done or threatened-the right of secession, ad libitum, affair, though it was done in self-defence against the cerned !--it would be treason in Massachusetts even to most ruthless of all oppressors, after years of syste-think of it!) is boldly avowed-President Buchanar matic degradation, insult and torture, and solely to is admonished that, in every such case, "the preserve obtain inalienable and God-given rights most wickedly tion of the Union and the enforcement of the laws, pressed, and in many cases by the most torturing pro- bie "coercion" and "civil war"-the Republica cess, in the very spirit of flends, is the acme of jus- party and its representative men are assailed with r tice, and should excite no other feelings than those of doubled malignity and fary, and held responsible for all that has been done at the South, and insolently In sketching the Boston mob of 1835, the Herald called to surrender all their principles, and write historian compliments it as "a rabble," but "of a per- themselves down as the vilest hypocrites and the basest factionists-and all the mobocratic elements are for its "gentleness," which gentleness caused us, at set in motion to break up every anti-slavery gatherthe time of our seizure, to become "pale and con- ing and suppress freedom of speech. It is thus that vulsed," (!) and led us to exclaim, as we "sank ex-hausted" in the cell to which we were committed, York Journal of Commerce and Express, are daily giv-"Never was man so rejoiced to get into jail before!" ing the strongest encouragement to the Southern A remarkable effect of gentleness indeed! It is need.

from our lips-no such thought ever entered our mind. Next, as to the various conventions held by the We make no boast of our courage; but it is in the same parties. Their resolutions and speeches are midst of such tumults we have always found our saturated with treasonable sentiments,—teeming with the vilest abuse of the people of the North for presum-The misrepresentations of this writer are equally malicious and numerous; but the source from which they come place them beneath refutation. He seems hold the Constitution and laws,—and expressly deto be greatly troubled in view of what the Anti- signed to overthrow the incoming administration by

excluded from all participation in the management of Mr. Lincoln deposed, as already intimated, they would

ratify the need by accaminated by the exigencies of the times, and made necessary by a due regard to the national safety and prosperity? This the South h telligently understands; and therefore the holdness; her acts, and her assurance that, in case of a str with the Federal government, especially after inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, - she mes of civil war from the Eastern boundary flames of civil war from the Bastern boundary to the Western prairies. Did not Mr. Caleb Cushing ma a bloody prophecy of this kind, months ago, in Far euli Half, and was it not vociferously applande In this extraordinary combination of trying circu stances, where stands the victorious Republica

Its fugleman, Mr. Seward, is smitten with idio eman, Mr. Deward, is a wows his belief that a perfect reconciliation can be effected between Chr and Belial, thinks it not difficult to "circumver by a fresh compromise, sees not why fire and go. "Peace, peace, when there is no peace" and can be none while a slave is left in his chains. Francis Adams "roars like a sucking-dore," and ticingly declares that the Personal Liberty Lava, he ing of no practical value, may be properly republic avoid irritation, and that New Mexico, he score of slaves, may be admitted into the P State, without any detriment to the cause of fro Mr. Corwin (who seems to be destitute of a moral sense) goes for the enforcement of the Fugitive Shr. Law to the letter-for any kind of compr will propitiate the Southern rebels-and for restrict the freedom of the press, in opposition to slavery, fine and imprisonment! He is as had as the vorg and a disgrace to Ohio. It is such men who say the public virtue, and strike at the foundation of civil in erty. He ought to be drummed out of the Republic can camp to the tune of the "Rogue's narch." It every direction, with noble exceptions, the party is faltering, and exhibiting signs of general demonling tion, through the bullying, cunning and clamor of its political opponents, who hope thus once more to grin the ascendency. Had it stood resolutely upon in platform, and indignantly turned a deaf ear to all overtures to compromise its principles and betray the cause of liberty, it would have gathered fresh stream and added greatly to its numbers. It is much to the credit of Mr. Lincoln, that he has maintained his dig nity and self-respect intact, and gives no countena to any of the compromises that have yet been no posed. "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!"

The Union formed in 1789 is at last dissolved through the secession, without cause, of six of the slave Star the complicity of the remainder, and the imbecility and perfidy of President Buchanan. These six Sugar have organized themselves into a Southern Confede racy, and unanimously elected Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President. All this has been done, we repeat, without cause. It is an act purely factious and flagrantly treasonable. The Constitution remains up changed in its letter and spirit; the laws of Congress, in conformity thereto, are everywhere at the North observed in good faith; no violence has been done or attempted toward the South. The Republican party are not yet in power, and therefore have had no trie of their integrity. Until they undertake to set aside the Constitution, adversely to the rights or interest of the South, on no justifiable pretence whatever can any slave State withdraw from the Union. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Suspicion of later perfidy in one direction is no excuse for open treasuris another. The loyalty of the Republican party to the Union, as understood and unheld by Wash Jefferson, admits of no impeachment. They allow no scruples of conscience to prevent their fulfilment of all its conditions, and during the late Presidential campaign were more zealous in its laudation than the opponents. The platform adopted by them at Chicag terference with the infer-State slave trade, no show tion of slavery in the District of Columbia; and if it did, the party would have the constitutional right to take such action. No law of Congress is beyond med ification or repeal by the same body: the power of and for the slavery and slave code existing in the District, no particular State, but the whole country i responsible; the domestic slave traffic may be regalated or suppressed, like any other traffic, by the authority conceded to Congress by the Constitution But the Republican platform carefully and inte entertains no design or wish to interfere with slavery at the South, it expressly declares "that the main nance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially ITS OWN DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends." At no time has any memb of the Republican party, in either House of Congress made, or thought of making, any proposition for the exercise by that body of any power with reference slavery in any slave State. Throughout the late campaign, disclaimers were constantly made by the part Peace Convention at the Capital, which is now in sesnd its leaders of the existence of any such right; the constitutional limitations on this subject, precisely as understood by the old Whig and Democratic pa ties, and endorsed by the whole people ever since the formation of the Constitution, most scrapulously and accurately defined. Mr. Lincoln honestly and truly represents the platform of his party-a platform which not a sentiment is to be found, having a direct relation to slavery, contrary to the views entertain by all political parties twenty years ago. It is no that the Republican party is guilty of any aggression or intermeddling, any waywardness or injustice; but the South has wholly changed its former position, and insists upon undreamed-of subserviency to its tyras

The charge against the Abolitionists, that they are for interfering with slavery by the Federal Goren ment, or by congressional enactment, is equally false and malicious. Daniel Webster, in a letter to John Bolton, Esq., of Savannah, said-

Bolton, Esq., of Savannah, said—

"In my opinion, the domestic slavery of the Sauker States is a subject within the exclusive control of the Sais themselves; and this, I am sure, is the opinion of the whole North. Congress has no authority to interior in the emanoipation of slaves, or in the treatment of the in any of the States. The imputations which you say, sai say truly, are constantly made against the North, are, is my opinion, entirely destitute of any just foundation. Commenting upon this letter, the official organ

the American Anti-Slavery Society said-"Mr. Webster's opinion on the subject of slavery in States of this Union, so far as expressed, is just be a has been more than once avowed in every Anti-Start per in the country—that it is a subject within the ser control of the States themselves."

Endorsing the letter of Mr. Webster, we said in the

"Abolitionists as clearly understand, and as merely Anothmonsts as clearly understand, and their traducers; and they know, and have again and asserted, that Congress has no more rightful authorist in judgment upon Southern slavery, than it has left late for the abolition of slavery in the French column

In the Declaration of Sentiments, drawn up is u and adopted by the National Anti-Slavery Conti at Philadelphia in 1833, it is declared-

"We freely and unanimously recognise the serverish of each State to logislate exclusively on the subject of each State to logislate exclusively on the subject of the servery which is tolerated within its limits; we consider the Congress has no right to interfere with any of the distribution to this subject."

The Constitution of the American Asti-Slat

Society, as adopted at that time, declared-"While it admits that each State in which slave has, by the Constitution of the United State right to legislate in regard to its abolition, it all convince all our fellow-citizens, by argument at their understandings and consciences, that slavehol heinous sin against God."

This states the position and object of the Sec with religious fidelity. Its mission was, and is, purely moral one, being an appeal to the understan

Now, then FREE STATES to the Slave cuse for you not your own nanimity! struggle! L free instituti Organize you upon violence all responsibil Take yo Only lea For her Take yo Leave u Blowing

We but Freedom Freedom Valleys ! And let all t shout, AMEN THANKS

While t

Our bles

" Cry, M Spending ha in the "Conci ciliate, I had probably the h One who ha

get a good ide

With a solidity

Mr. Webster's dignity of mar weight, com The charact applause. Th were as little old, of Boston and the many his rendiness t ously rejected bsolutely and be remembered in the "concil to say that the wrong; and to

that when the them of "ever cas, and of any acquired by the latitude, with t voting in the h ing for somethis tions of the spe Another rese dress was the p

tical portions degrade himsel sachusetts shou freedom, he re-dices"! So w ected between Chris "circumvent God" t why fire and gunexplosion, and cries peace "and can be chains. Mr. Charles king-dove," and end Liberty Laws, be properly repealed to exico, having only a into the Union as he cause of freedom! destitute of a moral f the Fugitive Slav of compromise that s—and for restricting osition to slavery, by as bad as the worst. ch men who sap the oundation of civil lib-out of the Republi-Rogue's march." In ceptions, the party is general demoraliza ing and clamor of its us once more to gain resolutely upon its ed a deaf ear to all nciples and betray the

AVEHOLDERS!" last dissolved through ix of the slave Sta and the imbecility and a. These six States a Southern Confede-l Jefferson Davis, of ander H. Stephens, of his has been done, we act purely factions and

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nstitution remains unthe laws of Congress, ywhere at the North ence has been done or The Republican party fore have had no trial undertake to set aside the rights or interests retence whatever can ne Union. "Sufficient
" Suspicion of latent
cuse for open treason in epublican party to the ld by Washington and ment. They allow no ent their fulfilment of the late Presidential its laudation than their ed by them at Chicago tive Slave Law, no in

of Columbia; and if it constitutional right to ongress is beyond mode body; the power of Columbia is absolute: code existing in that t the whole country, is e traffic may be reguother traffic, by the es by the Constitut carefully and intens; and to show that it

interfere with slavery ares "that the maintee States, and especially ORDER AND CONTROL ons according to its own to that balance of powtime has any member her House of Congress. any proposition for the power with reference to broughout the late camntly made by the party of any such right; and n this subject, precisely g and Democratic pa te people ever since the most scrupulously and colu honestly and truly s party-a platform in the views enterta y years ago. It is not uilty of any aggression

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dislavery of the Scuttern usive control of the States, is the opinion of the authority to interfare in the treatment of them, ations which you say, and gainst the North, are, is any just foundation."

er, the official organ of which was didciety saide subject of slavery in the pressed, is just the same as in every Anti-Slavery pa-ubject within the exclusive

Webster, we said in the rstand, and as sacredly reof Congress, as do say of
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e United States, exclusive
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mission was, and is, a peal to the understand.

as is done for the suppression of intemperance, war, as is done for the suppression of intemperance, war, gambling, licentiousness, and idolatry in heathen lands. This is its "fanaticism," its "infidelity," its "treason," its invasion of the "rights" of Southern slaveholders In proof that the Abolitionists have been true to eclarations, respecting non-legislative interference with slavery at the South, while they have sent Congress hundreds of petitions for the abolition of darety in the District of Columbia, over which that lody has "exclusive jurisdiction," they have never ent a single petition to it, asking for its action for the ion of any other portion of the slave popu-The secoding States, therefore, whether in regard

to the position of the Abolitionists or the Republican party, are left utterly without excuse. Theirs is not volution or rebellion in the spirit and after the pattern of '76, but treachery, perjury, treason of the blackest character, for the worst of purposes. Their subjugation, and the punishment of the leading traitors, are fully authorized by the Federal Government; and when that Government ceases to maintain its rightful overeignty, the American Union ceases to exist.

Under these circumstances, what is the true cou to be pursued by the people of the North? Is it to viadicate this sovereignty by the sword till the treason is quelled and allegiance restored? Constitutionally, the sword may be wielded to this extent, and must be, whether by President Buchanan or President Lincoln, if the Union is to be preserved. The Federal Government must not pretend to be in actual op eration, embracing thirty-four States, and then allow the seceding States to trample upon its flag, steal its property, and defy its authority with impunity; for it uld then be (as it is at this moment) a mockery and a laughing-stock. Nevertheless, to think of whipping the South (for she will be a unit on the question of slavery) into subjection, and extorting allegiance from millions of people at the cannon's mouth, is utterly chimerical. True, it is in the power of the North to deluge her soil with blood, and inflict upon her the most terrible sufferings; but not to conque her spirit, or change her determination.

What, then, ought to be done? The people of the

North should recognize the fact that THE UNION IS DISSOLVED, and act accordingly. They should see, the madness of the South, the hand of God, libeming them from "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," made in a time of terrible peril, and without a conception of its inevitable consequen es and which has corrupted their morals, pois their religion, petrified their humanity as toward the millions in bondage, tarnished their character, harassed their peace, burdened them with taxation, shackled their prosperity, and brought them into abject vas-They should now understand, what it is amazing they have never yet apprehended, that as between Christ and Belial there can be no concord, so there can be no union between Freedom and Slavery -free institutions and slave institutions-free labor and slave labor-freemen and slaveholders. These are eternally antagonistical elements, like the spirit warring against the flesh, and the flesh against the spirit-like the repulsion existing between "the children of the bondwoman and the children of the free.' It is an "irrepressible conflict," excited and carried on, not by William H. Seward, but by God himself. It was an insane attempt, from the beginning, to think uniting in one form of government hostile interests, hostile ideas, hostile principles, hostile measures hostile purposes-two Gods, one for liberty, the other for slavery-two Christs, one for redeeming, the other for enslaving men-two religions, one asserting the right of every human being to freedom, the other oming four millions and their posterity to chattel servitude. It is insanity to think of trying the same experiment any longer. No matter what concessions may be made, or what compromises granted-there can be no peace until liberty or slavery be driven from

Now, then, let there be a Convention of the FREE STATES called to organize an independent government on free and just principles; and let them say to the Slave States-" Though you are without ex cuse for your treasonable conduct, depart in peace! Though you have laid piratical hands upon property not your own, we surrender it all in the spirit of mag nanimity! And if nothing but the possession of the Capital will appease you, take even that, without a struggle! Let the line be drawn between us where free institutions end and slave institutions begin Organize your own confederacy, if you will, based upon violence, tyranny and blood, and relieve us from all responsibility for your evil course!

Take your land of sun and bloom; Only leave to Freedom room For her plough, and forge, and loom! Take your slavery-blackened vales; cave us but our own free gales, slowing on our thousand sails. While the curse of unpaid toil, Downward through your generous soil Like a fire shall burn and spoil ! Our bleak hills shall bud and blow, Vines our rocks shall overgrow, Pienty in our valleys flow.

We but ask our rocky strand. Freedom's true and brother band, Freedom's strong and honest hand,— Valleys by the slave untrod. And the Pilgrim's mountain Blessed of our fathers' God!

And let all the people of the Free States unitedly shout, AMEN, and AMEN!

THANKSGIVING IN FANEUIL HALL.

"Ah! luckless speech, and bootless boast!" "Dropping buckets into empty wells, And growing old in drawing nothing up." "Cry, Marmion to the Resone ! - Vain !"

in the "Conciliation Meeting" which will fail to conciliate, I had the fortune to hear most of what was probably the best speech made on that occasion, the speech of Judge Curtis. One who has never heard Mr. Webster speak can

Spending half-an-hour last Tuesday in Fanenil Hall.

get a good idea both of his matter and manner, his ight and language, by listening to Judge Curtis. With a solidity of figure which is getting to resemble Mr. Webster's, Judge Curtis has a similar deliberate dignity of manner, a similar clearness of style, and a weight, combined with moderation, in every sentence, like that with which the departed orator fixed the attention of his hearers.

The character of the audience was shown by the applanse. The manliness and independence shown in old, of Boston, as they will be to the slaveholders; and the many concessions which the speaker declared his readiness to make to that class will be contemptuously rejected by them, because the speech was not plately and solely "a mush of concession." Let it be remembered to this gentleman's credit, that, even to say that the South as well as the North was in the wrong; and to pronounce his deliberate conviction, that when the slaveholders asked for a concession to them of "everything which, under any circumstances, and of any extent, and through all time, may be acquired by the United States south of a parallel of latitude, with the consent of a bare majority of those voting in the houses of Congress"—they were "asking for something not a little extraordinary." These portions of the speech were heard in silence.

Another resemblance to Webster shown in this address was the plausible manner of putting the sophisfical portions of it. When Webster was induced to degrade himself by proposing that the people of Massachusetts should favor and help slavery as readily as freedom, he requested them to "conquer their prejudices"! So when Judge Curtis wished to make the monstrous concession that the Northern people should suffer the most brutal of tyrannies to crash four mil-

ing and conscience for the removal of slavery,-just out using any influence in any manner whatever, either to help the present sufferers, or to curb and limit the abominable "institution," he craftily said

cause the slave-drivers to reject it with contempt.

cherish their memories, if it be not for their courage

to maintain and enforce principles which cannot die ? In this crisis, it becomes us to decide, now and forever, again. Nothing more need to be said. Tell it not in whether these principles have any vital force, and Rome, publish it not in Paris! Alas!-that we could these United States. Are all men born free and equal ? chusetts lies prostrate at its bidding! But God reignet Does our republicanism, in its essential nature, hinge Salvation will come, but not through men's wisdom. on the "knowledge and wisdom" of the people, and neighbor's rights? Have we honor more to be cherished than life? Do we thirst for nobler culture? Do

It was currently reported that Gov. Andrew was to very is wrong, and liberty right, is that noble declation to pass unheeded by the public servants as an South in her lawless invasion; and so little or own territory, or put slavery into or out of it, but whenever the interest of the South demands it. bove the arena of Southern law and politics, learn the he should ever fill it, will sink below a cipher.

great Republican party hold fast to the principles Toombs or Mayor Wightman who calls the roll of his which elevated it to power, and which will send it slaves beneath the shadow of Bunker Hill. forward to final triumph. A temporizing policy, now or hereafter, as touching the principle of liberty, will ment after she finds it out. She is now slumbering through their accustomed channels, re-affirm, in unbroken cadence, their readiness in all emergencies to live have weight in the councils of the Confederacy. It

ing duties, and all will be well. slave-propagandism, under the specious name of Union, to break down this party. It is gathering up and the 24th of January. W.

acres for freedom-not a foot for slavery! DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION THE DOWN-FALL OF SLAVERY. Translated from the Paris Journal des Debats, by Dr. J. S.

Rock, for the Liberator. "The Northern yoke is broken, we are free." This is the rallying cry of the Carolinians, in their speeches, in their newspapers, and in their manifestoes to Europe, as if not to be assured that they can oppress forever, is for them an intolerable oppression. But the ever, is for them an intolerable oppression. But the ever, is for them an intolerable oppression. But the confusion of liberal opinions in Europe has not yet of the Abolitionists, the mob is echoing his claims with a million voices. For ourselves, we may well arrived to that point, that the Carolinians can count upon the weakness of public opinion as being in their favor. They will offer to the world the rare spectacle pression are about to fall on us, crushing the innocent of an insurrection which will enlist the sympathies of as well as the guilty; and who shall avert the catas-fact that the best parts of this speech passed without will not find an echo! * * * * * We think that she is not so badly treated, for by the general it were as little acceptable to the hunkers, young and budget we perceive that Congress spends \$240,000 per quarter to sustain the South Carolina Post-Office wrong, and that continually, and treason rules the department, and draws only \$200,000 as the annual evenue of the State! The North in her patriotism and love of concord has exhausted her patience with the South. * * * At present the North is inactive because Mr. Buchanan is from the bottom of his heart justice ever triumphant, rightcousness yet to come, of in the "conciliation meeting," he had the frankness an accomplice in the disunion conspiracy. On this faith in the right, and God will give the victory. We account the North is deprived of the strong arm of hear the blessed assurance that will sustain us through the Federal Government. It is certain that he gave sterner conflicts than these, pointing upward far above orders to the Federal troops, in case they were attacked, to evacuate the forts—except one in Charlessof human tongues, where sits the meck-eyed angel of ton. . . It is now less than two months when deliverance, in whose hand moves the wand which Mr. Lincoln will be inaugurated, and if we may judge transmutes every blow struck at freedom, whether by from the language of his party, the President and Congress will put South Carolina, in a condition to obey. North, into a death-knell for slavery; and we are gress will put South Carolina, in a condition to obey.

If it comes to civil war, and a part or all of the South

cheered on through the thickening gloom by the hely

consciousness that for every trial and persecution sufrallies to the side of South Carolina, what will then consciousness that for every trial and persecution become of the sad interests of slavery? Have we fered for the slave, nearer and clearer sounds the hour not a right to suspect such a concourse of circumstan-ces, where even if they can avoid those catastrophes glad anthem, We are free! WE ADE FREE! which the imagination refuses to entertain, the for-tunes of the slaveholders will be a thousand times more compromised by a rupture with the North, than if they had remained in the Union?

BOSTON AND MOBS.

There are three memorable days in my Anti-Slavery that it was the plain duty of the people of the free Calendar. The first was Gen. Taylor's Fast, on the States to avoid interfering with slavery in the other 3d of August, 1849, when the Anti-Slavery gospel, in States "either by force or fraud"! As if all such in-terference which is not forcible must of course be The second was when I stood in Boston to witness the rendition of Anthony Burns, and saw that city, In all this there is one comfort. Mean as many of so eminently popular for its learning, patriotism and our Boston merchants and politicians are, they cannot piety, ranged under martial law to surrender an unof get up even a "conciliation meeting" without some fending citizen to the insatiable demands of the South. doy of manliness and independence in it which will The last-shall I name it ?-right on the heels of that "glorious" revival which has swept through the Again have the concessionists "dirtied themselves for length and breadth of the land; -we are reaping its fruits in the re-opening of the hell-fires of the bottomless pit, instead of the salvation of millions of re OUR DUTIES IN THE PRESENT CRISIS. pentant sinners, so confidently heralded by every religious newspaper. What shall we say, then? Was In this hour of trial, when high public functiona- it of heaven or of men? Let the religious conscience ries take counsel of their fears, and give audience to of the nation answer. You, the professed teachers of traitors in the capitol, it becomes the American people to inquire into and keep steadily in view the meaning principles of Parker, or the pure and peaceful mission principles of Parker, or the pure and peaceful mission of the splendid theories upon which they profess to act. of Garrison, whatever may be your differences in When the "fathers" uttered so many glorious theological matters, as the disseminators of infidelity, sayings, and stamped them into the head and front of but rather to the rampant spirit of slavery, which has the people, what did they mean? For what do we completely paralyzed whatever of good might have resulted from such a sympathetic demonstration.

On the 25th of January, 1861, I went to Boston whether it be possible to apply them at this time in conceal from Charleston, South Carolina, that Massa-

It is not my purpose here to criticise any man, sect in the absence of these imperishable elements, is republicanism possible? Is American slavery wrong? Nothing is sufficiently tangible to criticise. All is Is liberty right? Is it unerring evidence of our en- covert, concealed, save the demonstrations of the lightenment, that we hate the one, and love the other; mob. The day of compromises is not past; and the and do we mean, in the spirit of wisdom, to do confessions of that day in the Legislature, show the instice to both? Have we religion which points us to utter powerlessness of the State to protect the rights the skies? Have we morality which respects our of her citizens,-that is, her loyalty to the South puts

we aspire to higher ends, and are we determined to protect the Anti-Slavery meeting with a military force e aspire to nigher ends, and are easily and hand it if necessary. He did not come, nobody knew why lown, unimpaired, to untold millions of enlightened but it was suddenly discovered that he had no power. and happy freemen? Are the people the sovereign, without certain legal procedure. He is an honest man their representatives the masters, or the ser- and would not transcend the measures properly dele vants? If the people declare, by their votes, that slavolunteer the State troops, if necessary, to protect the mpty abstraction? Who tells us to "conquer our about it that men now forget whether he really did do prejudices"? Who is to decide what and where it or not. All the difference it makes, whether we American citizens shall open their mouths to speak, have honest men or knaves in office, is, that under one r whether the great national sin of slavery is hereaf- the laws will not be invaded even to protect our own ter to be considered in Congress ? Who shall acquire rights, and the other will not hesitate to infringe them,

the people ? How much longer are men, who fancy Let Massachusetts beware of placing too much con elves statesmen and "gentlemen of respectabili- fidence in John A. Andrew. Scarcely could an angel ," but are really the tools and minions of the vilest from heaven resist all the corrupting influences that espotism that ever disgraced the earth, to play over will be brought to bear upon him, in his present connec over the game of "crushing out" our highest tion with this Government. Let him not forget that and best aspirations? When will "great men," so his post is one which, for honor or infamy, will decalled, whose minds find no expansion outside and scend to posterity, when that of Abraham Lincoln, if

wholesome lesson, that they cannot trifle with the na- I don't want the protection of his military; I detional heart, around and within which centre princi- spise it. If rights cannot be defended without its oles which cannot die ? In vain were the sayings and assistance, they cannot be with it, for then we live struggles of the founders of this republic, if they must under a despotism. Loyalty to law exists in the heart and in such republicanism as we behold to day. Ameriof the people, not in the point of the bayonet. But it an citizens will never accept of such liberty as this. is rather ludicrous to see a State fitting out a troop of There can be no liberty worthy the name, under any militia to defend the Union, if need be, when the such conditions; and it were well that our politicians rights of her own citizens are struck down and their hould, before it is too late, rise superior to that huck- lives imperiled in her own metropolis. The fact is, tering policy which has so clearly marked our states- we are not living in a time of law and government, nanship for so many years. It ill-becomes us, at this but in a period of anarchy when every man must do lay, to avert our faces from the one great cause of all what is right in his own eyes.

our woes. Let us wisely prepare to look the whole difficulty fully in the face. Let us not "lay the flat-that it is impossible for legislation to keep pace with tering unction to our souls," that the remedy lies in them. By the time the new police bill is passed, iffing the spirit of freemen, or in turning a deaf ear another emergency will arise. It was enough to re the settled determination of a noble and earnest mind one of Nero fiddling when Rome was burning, to The "irrepressible conflict" is already upon hear the Legislature discussing our relations to the Shall the evil be dealt with in the spirit of an un- Union when peaceful citizens, on that very morning, lying principle, or shall the people be set at nought, were prohibited from speaking above a whisper, at the and exasperated by short-sighted compromise, which risk of property, if not of life. But they did not can at best only put off the evil day? Taking coun-realize it. They did not foresee that the intimation that the State House might be in danger, if free to trace upon the earth a boundary line between freedom and slavery, and thus trample out its honor and dignity? Dare any party, at this period of the nine- the Anti-Slavery Society. Then will come the begin eenth century, in the face of the withering condem-ning of the end. When the scales fall from the eyes nation of a Christian civilization, mark out and assign of our legislators, and they become conscious that we my spot on God's earth as a perpetual home for the opare a nation of slaves, the latent genius of our institu pressor and oppressed? Who is bold enough to take tions will burst forth in its strength, and they will be this responsibility? Let the question now be de- driven to the alternative of throwing off the yoke of cided on the grounds of eternal right. No more com- bondage, or return to the villainage of their Saxon promises for such a union and peace as this. Let the ancestors. It matters not whether it be Senator

cetter it like the leaves of autumn. Let the people, in the delusion of a blissful ignorance. She imagines or die by their principles. Let the representatives be is not the ghost of John Brown, but the spirit that encouraged by this voice in the discharge of their try- called him into being, which they fear; and that spirit is the life and soul of Massachusetts, however misled There is a concerted and mighty effort making by it may be by a blind adoration of the Union. The

the scattered fragments of a discomfited and corrupt Some say Mr. Phillips should be more guarded in party, that it may reinaugurate the state of things which his speech, and not provoke the angry spirits. He has so long disgraced the country. With all material or might gild it over with all the sugar-coated pills ever property interests, we cheerfully concede ann compro- invented by that polished hunker chief, Edward Evse, and will abide the gains and losses forever; but erett, and they would be no more acceptable than the liberty which we claim for ourselves, and which is Charles Francis Adams's compromises. (Ah; if he the inalienable right of all in every clime and condi- lives, how deeply will he yet regret the evil day that tion, we are bound to defend at any cost. Milloins of prompted him to sacrifice the honor of his country, and forget his duty to humanity !) Lincoln is more obnoxious than Garrison, because one represents merely the incarnation of an idea, the other, one of the practical results, however imperfect, of that idea. One is the flaming sword standing at the garden of Eden, whose sacred precincts they never intend to ap-"The Northern yoke is broken, we are free." This proach near enough to feel his almighty power; the

tremble. The unutterable wrongs of centuries of op-

Statesmen are confounded, ministers are nowerless wise men have lost their cunning, fools ape only hour. Even the Quaker Poet, Whittier, culogizes

William H. Seward. Worcester, January 30.

There has been presented to the Legislature another remonstrance against repealing the Personal Liberty Law, from Solomon Penaton and 267 others, For Mrs. Chapman's cheering account of the legal voters, and Martha A. Brooks and 591 others, in legal voters, and Martha A. Brooks and 591 others, in legal voters, and Martha A. Brooks and 591 others, in legal voters, and Martha A. Brooks and 591 others, in all, 858 colored citizens of New Bedford. HOW A WOMAN REGARDS IT.

DORCHESTER Jan. 26, 1861. FRIEND GARRISON-Yesterday, I wished to call at Joseph A. Howland, T. W. Higginson, S. S. Foster, the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Office, in your city, on and A. T. Foss, and a brief discussion upon the form basiness, but the police at the street door would not of some of the resolutions. admit. I suppose, however, if they had known my object, they would not have denied me admittance. The mobecratic tumult of day before yesterday, and

again of yesterday, is truly shameful. Free speech outraged and choked in the day time so unblushingly, der the influence of Southern secession, and in the very is a terrible index of the Slave Power. Why, it seem- face of Southern rebellion and plunder of national property ed to me that the drama of October, 1835, was being have petitioned the Legislature to repeal the Personal Li acted over again. You will never forget the programme erty Law,—a law designed in no small part for the protection of that occasion, when your editorial sanctum was invaded, the door smashed in, yourself dragged from down very mean vascals of the Slave Power; and we fee street to street, thence to the City Hall, and thence ashamed for our Massachusetts' character when we rememcarried to Leverett street jail to save your life. To bor that our oldest clergyman of Worcester gave his name witness it. There I first saw you, while being rough- throw of that law. ly carried into the City Hall. I was crowded by the A resolution was offered by S. S. Foster, censuring press into the building opposite, and there was favored Charles Francis Adams for his servile submission to Mayor. I shall never forget it; under the influence mand, all that the North, or his own party, have ever of that scene, I was thoroughly converted. At any claimed in this conflict, and proving false to his own rate, I am not conscious of ever again desiring to re- pledges to the people who sent him; but as there was turn to the beggarly elements of pro-slavery-ism. In some difference as to the terms of the resolution, and addressing the rabble—I use the term as being more as the hour was too far advanced to draw a resolution appropriate than the assumed one of gentlemen-the properly characteristic and satisfactory to the meet-Mayor reiterated over and over, " Gentlemen, retiresentlemen, be quiet-gentlemen, disperse-gentlemen, go about your business," &c. How gentle! in favor of peace-making. The good Book says, "A attended, that in the evening being quite full, and the soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words audiences gave quiet and interested attention to all the stir up anger." Truth, when received into the heart, exercises of the meeting, in pleasing contrast to the is sweet and consoling to the spirit; but when rejected and resisted, there is an omnipotent power in it. been the experience of so many other places in the It is this that makes slavery propagators kick and past few months. howl in their chains.

After a lapse of twenty-five years, I meet the foe again, in mobocratic parlance, on Dec. 3d, at Tremont Temple, and again this week, seemingly disposed to act over the old programme.

What are we coming to ? It is useless to talk about DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: disunion and secession at the South, while mob law and traitorism triumph at home.

and educated foreign gentleman, who alluded to these graduate from Michigan University, was Secretary. topics, and, in seeming anger and disgust, emphatical- We had four sessions, most of them crowded; and the ous!!" Though versed in the language and vocab. Sunday. Among the speakers were Mrs. Griffing. ulary of many nations, he apparently labored for (who is always heard with delight,) Mr. Jewel, and words to express his abhorrence of such public reck. Mr. Glazier of Ann Arbor. the fox to guard the geese, as to send such Northern- Washington, who, with Mr. Seward, are ready to comers to defend Southern forts, and to fill offices under promise away even the few virtues of the Republican

Platform, for the meanest mess tagain, in my reminiscence, the contest in 1839, in the State Legislature, and before a Committee of that Most of our gatherings are orderly as could be de belied and abused, and their character for chastity assailed in open debate before the House, just because a few of us dared to petition for the repeal of all laws Yours, from the din and smoke of the entrenchmaking a distinction among the inhabitants of the ments, Commonwealth on account of color. It was impossible to get a fair, honest hearing, and insult was added to injury. It seemed to be the spirit of the majority in the House, and outside, to question the propriety of

What fearful panoramas have the early friends of the freedom of speech and of the press witnessed! I have often thought of your correspondent's lines, which I first saw in the Liberator of 1835 :-

"Down with free discussion! LYNCH LAW TRIUMPHANT! SLAVERY FOREVER!

eneration, and ask them if they are prepared to Please pardon the freedom of my epistle, and believe me as ever, true to the cause of universal right-SARAH BAKER.

to may not be amiss to repeat them to the present

eousness, MEETING AT WORGESTER.

The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society was held at Washburn Hall, in Worcester, on Sunday, Feb. 10th the President, Josiah Henshaw, occupying the chair. The morning session was opened with remarks by and prayer by S. May, Jr. A business committee was chosen, as follows:-

Holley, A. T. Foss, J. T. Everett, Seth Rogers, and secret and sworn league to deliver the Gove The following persons were chosen a committee to spired its overthrow!

nominate officers, viz. :--Alfred Wyman, J. A. Whipe, Isaac Mason, Sarah E. Wall, E. D. Draper, O. F. Harris, Adams Foster, and Esek Pitts. Samuel May, Jr., made some interesting remarks

apon the present aspect of affairs in the country. The business committee reported the following reso 1 Resolved. That the doctrine of the Abolitionists, re-

and to the Principles of 1776, and, instead of making repeated concessions to Slavery, and manifesting a degrading lence and assassination has rapidly developed in a adiness to subserve its ends-had it firmly resisted every westward course; and whether by secret league, the encroachment and usurpation of Slavery, it would now have stood strong, united and respected, instead of being, as it Southern tyrants, who rule them, the mob seem bent , divided, insulted and defied.

rayed its trust in the past, the North will only be adding holding Despotism, at the hazard of everything sato its guilt and shame, and to the load of fearful responsiility already resting upon it, if it now consents to new manity. mpromises with Slavery,-thereby with coward spirit ushing into the future, and entailing upon our children, dable foe to freedom and a free government, was in the

we are now in the region of Detroit, where, from our duty, as patriots and as men,—a duty never more imperative than now,—to stand for the Right, and for every man's rights; because no bargain with oppression can prosper, and because

me discussion was had upon the resolutions by

S. S. Foster, S. May, Jr., J. T. Everett, and others. restore peace and harmony to this distracted country." The afternoon session was occupied by speeches But in no case have they yet succeeded in circumfrom A. T. Foss and S. S. Foster.

Committee: - Sallie Holley, W. A. Wilson, A. H. cipation. Howland, E. F. Rogers, C. F. Putnam, and C. D. At Ann Arbor, where we were literally crowded ou

inating Committee reported the following list of offi-

chosen for the respective offices, viz :-President-Josiah Henshaw, of West Brookfield.

Vice Presidents-Adin Ballou, Milford; Moses Sawin, outhboro'; Adeline H. Howland, Worcester; Clark Aldrich, Upton; Moses Buffum, Oxford; Adams Foster, Holden; James A. Whipple, Worcester. Treasurer—Sarah E. Wall, Worcester.

Auditor—Alfred Wyman, Worcester.

ter C. Fay, Southboro': Wilson Doane, Charlton,

The time was farther occupied with speeches by

The foregoing resolutions were adopted. S. May, Jr., offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :-

Resolved, That those persons in Massachusetts, who, uncalize a truthful view of that assault, one need to to a petition designed, as we believe, to aid in the over

ith my first anti-slavery lesson in the speech of the the Slave Power, in surrendering, at their insolent deing, the matter was dropped. The Finance Committee collected \$31.64.

Well, I am All the sessions of this meeting were unusually well noisy rowdyism and mobocratic violence that have JOSIAH HENSHAW, President.

JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Secretary.

CONVENTION AT LIVONIA.

Herewith you will receive the resolutions adopted at our Convention in this town, last Sunday. Mr. I met on my way from the city, a very intelligent Cyrus Fuller was President, and P. A. Jewel, late remarked, "It is ridiculous! ridiculous!-RIDICU- interest was intense, especially during the day on

essness. I could not help saying that it seemed as The resolutions are sent only as specimens of what ough the battle for freedom of speech and the press we can adopt in large meetings, almost any where in must be settled here in Boston. We may as well set the West. Let the truckling minions of Slavery at Platform, for the meanest mess of the meanest pot-

ody, passed in a thrilling scene before my mind. sired. An occasional riot, like that at Ann Arbor, and You remember how a few women of this town were an abortive one last night at Northville, relieve the monotony, clear the atmosphere, and remind us of New York State and Boston.

PARKER PILLSBURY. Livonia, Michigan, Feb. 5, 1861.

RESOLUTIONS. Resolved, That only in the most untrammelled freedom of speech and discussion can the liberties of any people be preserved and perpetuated.

Resolved, That the present contest with the Slave Power

is not merely for the abolition or non-extension of negro slavery, but for Northern liberty, now in imminent peril through the audacious demands of the South, and the truckling subserviency of many Republican leaders, or pecially of William H. Seward, the newly nominated Secretary of State.

Resolved, That the alacrity with which a slave girl has just been returned to bondage from Cleveland, with the full and declared approval of Judge Spalding and other leading Republicans, and the assurances given in so many quarters that all our "Personal Liberty Laws" shall be fo repealed, are a frightful foreshadowing of what may be dreaded in the incoming administration.

Resolved, That we still have unshaken confidence in the people themselves; that whatever party leaders and demagogues may pledge or promise, slave-hunting shall be held in utter detestation, and its laws trampled in the dust, as an outrageous insult to humanity, and a daring mockery of Justice and the Higher law.

Resolved, That if Southern secessionists are guilty of treason, then are those Democratic journals of the North, the President, and the reading a passage of Scripture that apologize for them, not less so; and we warn the peo-

LETTER FROM MRS. J. S. GRIFFING.

PLYMOUTH, (Michigan,) Feb. 6th, 1861. TO THE EDITOR: DEAR SIR - The work of the Abolitionists in the West seems now to be fairly inaugurated; and the determination and power, that defended the right of freedom and free labor in the terated by them for many years past, that no real Union fiercest battles of Kansas, and organized against Misan exist, in the nature of things, between Freedom and souri slaveholders and the Federal Government an Slavery,—though long scouted and rejected by the worldly. "Abolition Territory," are now the only resource left ise,-is now stamping its truth upon every mind, not to the inhabitants of Michigan and the Northwest, by closed against the sternest and clearest proof.

2. Resolved, That had the North been true to Liberty speech, against a lawless, organized pro-slavery mob. Within the last two weeks, the spirit of daring vios, divided, insulted and defied.

3. Resolved, That, having neglected its duty and bestrongly indicate their purpose to establish a Slave-

Hitherto, the North have supposed the only formi to struggle which we ourselves ought to meet.

South. They now discover a no less bitter and a far a f 4. Resolved, That it is not for the true friends of free-dom, order and good government, to take any part in patch-ing up, or preserving, a wicked and pro-slavery Union. God's retributive hand is against it; let it go to its own place! 5. Resolved, That no Northern State or man has any right to offer or agree to any compromise whatever with State or dreadful conflict to sustain, in defence of the right to early, the "sum of all villanies," the source of all our na-

pro-slavery mob to prevent the agitation against sla-They enslave their children's children, who make compreence on the slaves"; and, according to President Bu chanan, " to settle the slavery question forever, and to venting our purpose to maintain the right to freedom The following persons were chosen as a Finance of speech, as well as the right of the slave to eman-

of the window, we held our final session, and passed At the opening of the evening session, the Nomabolition of slavery, and the formation of a Northern cers for the ensuing year, which report was accepted by vote of the Society, and the persons therein named by vote of the Society, and the persons therein named by vote of the Society and the persons t

gether with the frequent interruptions of the mob, could not sufficiently detail his plans before the Convention, the leading citizens and members of the University desired a private session, to discuss the practicability and the advantage of both these objects.

I was not present at this session, but from reliable authority learn that Mr. Pillsbury's proposition, to declare slavery abolished, so far as the consent of the Secretary—Joseph A. Howland, Worcester.

Executive Committee—Abby Kelley Foster, Sarah F.
Earle, Sarah M. Whipple, Isaac Mason, Worcester; son and Dixon's line, the East and the Northwest, to-Abijah Allen, Esek Pitts, Millbury; E. D. Draper, gether with the capital at Washington, found serious Milford; Samuel May, Jr., Leicester; Maria P. Fair-consideration, and hearty approval of a majority of

banks, Miliville; Nancy B. Hill, Blackstone; Sylves- those present; so that the work of the Convention

was fully accomplished.

Last evening, our meeting at Farmington Village was almost instantly broken up, in the middle of the session, by the burning of a match, wrapped in a cartridge of cayenne, and some other nauseous ingredi-When the church was sufficiently renovated by the cold air from without, and the people had recovered from strangulation and coughing, and actual fainting of one, at least, the house was again called to order, and Mr. Pillsbury closed his thrilling remarks by assuring the people that the plot for the assassination of General Scott, and the assassination of the Anti-Slavery meeting, were but parts of the same broad, traitorous design to seize upon or overthrow the capital, to murder Mr. Lincoln, and, finally, to subjugate by the sword, if necessary, all parties, and every

name and thing, to the rule of despotism. His stinging rebuke of the mob, and the sting of the burning cartridge, upon that crowded audience, will, without doubt, result in a timely preparation for more desperate and bloody conflicts in the overthrow of slavery in this country.

The people greatly regret the necessity of Mr. Pillsbury's return to the East. No man East or West better understands the movements of the present revolution; and no man is more sure of the unboun ed confidence and support of all true men and Republicans, who will at last find his the only feasible or possible ground upon which they can plant themselves, or establish a just and permanent government. But a previous engagement, made in the autumn, secures him, through the months of March and April, to the State of New York, when I hope the West may again be favored with his inestimable services. Northern Indiana has, within the last few days, sent

up to Congress remonstrances, signed by hundreds of names, against any amendments of the Constitution recognizing or protecting slavery in the Territories or States of this Union, and protesting against all compromises with the South upon any other ground than the abolition of slavery.

Faithfully, yours,

P. S. In my last letter to the Liberator, your type makes me say coercion, instead of secession, which throws some confusion upon my meaning.

JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. DONATION. Martha Smith, Plainfield, Conn., \$25 00 FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer

ANDREW T. FOSS, Agent of the Massachusetts ANDREW T. Pos., Society, will speak at Millord, N. H., Sunday, Feb. 24. Sunday, March 3.

DF HAVERHILL.—HEVRY C. WRIGHT and ANDREW T. oss will speak at Haverhill, Sunday, Feb. 17, day and CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the Mai husetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture at

Friday, Feb. 15. Uxbridge, MRS. M. B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fifteen cears' experience in the Homocopathic treatment of discases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Boston and vicinity.

References .- David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.; John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalet Clark, M. D., Portland, Me. Rooms No. 34 Bowdoin and 10 Allston streets. Office

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Boston.

At Weymouth Landing, in the Universalist Church, on the evening of the 6th inst., A. W. Clapp, (of the firm of A. W. Clapp & Co., of this city,) to ELEANOR F., daughter of Elias Richards, Esq.

Also, at same time and place, S. W. PRATT, to MARIA L., daughter of Adoram Clapp, Esq.

DIED-At Ghent, N. Y., on Wednesday, January 23, CHARLES S., oldest son of George G. and DEBORAH MACY. aged 21 years and 10 months.

The death of this son, brother, friend, leaves a vacancy in the home-circle, and in society, which the departure of one less faithful and earnest could not cause. He was a young man possessed of unconquerable perseverance and energy, of high aims, of a frank and affectionate nature. and of a deep regard for humanity. Life was revealed to him as a field of active work for the growth of the soul. ple to beware of them as more dangerous to the cause of liberty than are the slaveholders themselves; affording, as S. May, Jr., S. S. Foster, T. W. Higginson, Sallie they do, good ground to suspect that they are already in his profession the practice of medicine, and was just enterdict Arnold-like, into the hands of those who have conspired its overthrow!

In a great and sworn league to deliver the two constraints and the same and the overtasked body could no longer sustain the untiring spired its overthrow! resigned his hopes for this life, and calmly met the change. He felt that it would matter little, whether he went hence now, or in forty years. Just before the spirit departed, he exclaimed, "The glories of the future life are opening before me"; then serenely passed on to the reali

tation of the "glories" that await the faithful. We bless his memory, because he lived so truly as to be the guide, onward and upward, of those who knew him, and because he robbed death of every mystery and shadow He has not lived in vain whose death is a revelation of mmortal life !

May the bereaved hearts feel that he is not far from em, but that he is in their very midst, sustaining them, and ministering peace to their spirits! E. M. P.

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Jan. 11.

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Feb. 15. 3t

Sophia Ford.

nas Sewall, Boston, William Whiting, Roxbury,

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For the Liberator. "THE RAVEN." With a heavy sorrow at my heart, I closed my chamber

And the meeking raven over it was crying, "Nevermore! I did not see the moonlight that was streaming in my For every where around me was the shadow of my gloom ;

And the fragrant breath of blossoms, that the soft Told only to my aching heart what happiness had been A wail came on the wind-I thought, was it some lone

night bird? I bent my ear-the distant sound was a whippoorwill I Bird of the summer night, I said, how sweet thy song

Oh, heavy fell upon my heart that hopeless " Nevermore !" Up by the calm moon shining clear, a bright cloud caught

So rich and grand it floated there, like spirit seeking light; How longingly I watched that cloud, and through that lone,

I struggled with my dark despair-I too would seek the

And nearer, nearer, unto God a brilliant morning broke :-I saw how grand it was to live-a fresh new life awoke ; Then by the golden sunlight, that was streaming in my

I knew that mocking raven was the shadow of my gloom.

For the Liberator. BE TRUE. The conflict rages-let us stand Firmly for the true and right ; Heart to heart, and hand to hand Dare defy Oppression's might.

See your suffering brothers, see, Bleeding in the tyrant's chain He pleads his cause with you and me-Must he, shall he, plead in vain?

Gush toward your brother man; Hear him, by that God above ! Hear, and help him all you can ! Are you truthful? are you men? Have you pity in your breast?

Hear him! let the fount of love

Are you fathers, brothers? then Go and succor the oppressed ! Barter not the true and good For gold—accursed Mammon's dole!

Deal not in man's flesh and blood; God is with us !- dare advance !-

Meet Oppression's crime-cursed powers Right our shield, and Truth our lance, Press on ! the triumph shall be ours ! RICHARD HINCHCLIFFE.

For the Liberator. OUR NATIONAL FLAG. How I would love that streaming flag,

If it were not a trap, a drag, Of which the worst of tyrants braz They say it shelters in its folds men who live on murdered souls, And vote for freedom at the polls.

So says the judge, in wisdom gray ; So say the ministers who pray I don't believe a word they say. But if the people love it so,

I have no power to answer no, Except the little vote I throw. And though my votes but little tell

That little serves my conscience well, Till Heaven the endless anthem swell MOUNTAIN BOY.

From the Chicago Tribune. SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY J. W. TEMPLE. There's a mighty new-born nation Sprung to life and power and station. Just by seizing the occasion Of a triumph in the North : And they've cut, in indignation. From our poor Confederation With our "black amalgamation," Abolition, and se forth.

And they've snubbed their Uncle Sam, sir, Called that potentate a sham, sir .-For his little puny arm,-They could whip him even-handed, But if succor they demanded, Foreign troops would soon be landed, Lest their Cotton come to harm

Holland, Germany and Prussia, With sloop, man-of-war and cruiser, To King Cotton's aid would sail,-That our ports they would blockade, sir, And our hated land invade, sir, In a second grand crusade, sir. To set free the Cotton-Bale !

And they 're mighty, too, in figures, Boast four hundred thousand " niggers," And they talk of pulling triggers, Storming forts, and marching North .-Comes to be inaugurated, That his doom is sealed and dated From the coming March the fourth.

So we warn each Northern coward. You are soon to be devoured By these ogres from the Sou'ward. Led by Keitt, and Rhett, and Wise; So you'd best go in for "fusion," And amend the Constitution, Bow before the Revolution, And seek favor in their eves.

You must let them have their will, sir, Whip their slaves at Bunker Hill, sir, Carry slavery where they will, sir,-Swear that slavery is right ; You must change public opinion And throughout our whole dominion You must hoot and gag and pinion All who speak in its despite.

You must take off the embargo-Bring in niggers by the cargo, (Just as far as we will dare go, Lest the British Lion roar Cuba you must buy, or take her. And for Mexico, we'll rake her, Gaining slave States three or four.

If you'll de all this, "poor devil,"* And be humble, meek and civil, Though the Union is an evil, They'll stay in it for a spell ; Only, they must have the plunder,-Otherwise, I shouldn't wonder, Every four years you'll hear thunder, And " the Union sent to h-1"! †

• Keitt's name for every Northern Republican. † From a secession speech at Norfolk, Va. VICTORIA, (ILL.) Jan., 1861.

HOPE ON. Hope on, oh, weary and despending mortals ! I tell you that the world is not all gloom-

That there is sunshine for each day that riseth Upon our lives, from birth-morn to the tomb. everlasting contempt. If you have burdens, bear them, oh ! I pray you, And with them to the earth be never bowed : Remember ever there's a silver lining And golden fringes to each gloomy cloud. If 't were not for the night, no stars we'd see, So noward look toward heaven hopefully.

The Liberator.

THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY.

THE TWENT-SEVENTH.

of the great national and universal Cause of Freedom, are sure at length to do by mere moral preponderance, ates and lands

e moral power of an anti-slavery city. With an ill-organized police and an incompetent city

ipulation;-having among her hundred and seventy modic action of slaveholders upon their Northern servants, whenever they can take advantage of the rage in civilized and progressive communities. of pecuniary loss and the mortification of political de feat, to instigate outrages against the peace and rights of the free people of the North.

All these disgraceful nuisances will come to an end with the present revolutionary period, when the slave-what his theological creed, no matter of what race or holding States shall have withdrawn their disturbing element. The cause of riot, violence and impoverishment will then be as clearly seen by all the rest of the world as by South Carolina. From the earliest antislavery days, it has been the habit of slaveholding merchants and politicians to send circulars to their selfish and ignorant correspondents at the North, earnestly enjoining on them to take this sort of action; and the account in the Charleston Mercury, of the way in which the 29th annual meeting of the Massachusetts ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY was assailed by a mob under the control of a Mayor, was headed, "SLAVERY IN ROSTON"

The Anti-Slavery Assembly, on the 23d of January, were inspired with the glad consciousness that their lives had absolved them from any taint of moral complicity in the impending disgrace of the city of Boston. They had constantly exposed the schemes of the Southern tyranny to enslave the free States, and subdue them to the same terror that reigns in slave-land; and they have received an ample recompense in that renovation of the public mind, so clearly discerned by the Southern leaders of secession. They have never ceased to point out in the pro-slavery compromises of the Constitution, the

That takes the rea

They have constantly claimed of their fellow-countrymen that no such agreement with wrong should be perpetrated. Clearer of vision than their deceived forefathers, they early resolved for themselves that they, at least, would let a bad example die.

This satisfaction in their well-spent past brought the friends of freedom together, agreeably to long previous invitation, in unexampled numbers and spirits. It was estimated that upwards of three thousand guests called their subscriptions to the cause, to interchange congratulations, to devise plans for more efficient co-operation, and to enjoy the festive hospitalities of the it, than in going out of their way to say more.

The threat of riot, with the danger to life and property from municipal corruption and State supineness, an accumulation of interest and effort does not admit though it awakened indignant pity for the poor creatures of slavery about to engage in it, did not in the least check the gaicty or the liberality of the occasion. Perhaps it stimulated both, to think of this born fowl - the duck who was a duchess, in Hans new sort of political demonstration of loyalty to the Christian Andersen's Story, who advised the killing Slave Power, executed by the small defeated party of of the little ugly duck,—the future swan? To which Bell and Everett, as a last despairing effort. The Slave Power thinks of it with contempt and derision, and That can't be done, your grace.' thanks no one for breaking owners by obeying orders. The amount received on this occasion was about

The difference between the two classes is this:—the former have, through life, rejoiced to make their own

"We have never yet been the United States,"

have wrought so long, appears to be at hand. If it be slave States; there are the unknighted States, where not so, it is merely because more work yet remains to the slave-lynch-code be done to inform and strengthen the awakened public States only can ever be united." heart against slavery; and since fresh hosts are now But we must pause: of the free speech of a Soirée claiming the privilege that it has heretofore been ours there would be no end. to exercise alone, the final extinction of slavery on this The pleasure of opening our anniversary letters continent is sure. Not only are the Northern millions was this year of the truest and deepest kind. How to be free from their guilty complicity with slavery, much sympathy they expressed! How much cooperabut State after State of the Southern Confederacy will tion they promised! What encouragement they aflearn from events what counsel and warning have been forded! Though not written for publication, we venture spent in vain to teach, that the four millions of slaves in some instances to subjoin them, that others may be are men and brothers, and can no longer be overlooked sharers of the benefit. where teaching the people how deadly is that curse of hearts by death, has just received a fresh con for their children yet more abundantly, but the free MARIA LOWELL, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. States for the slaveholder's hunting-ground; freemen to couple up with his bloodhounds; violence in every Freedom, and their example is raising up hundreds to city; spies of the government Slave Power in every fill their places in the good old cause, so indispensably rural neighborhood; insult and danger to every domestic hearth; blood on every threshold; cowed Legislatures: corrupted Judiciaries: the Church a profanation; the State a slave-catching despotism, deprived of the cohesion of human feeling and human intellect, crumbling into mean barbaric dust, upon the heads of them that cried "Compromise," when they should

bloody and unscrupulous tyranny! His best hope in such a case must be to sink into a forgotten grave, for his name shall be remembered only with shame and

All that is now needed is energy to cast out slavery Mrs. Maria Weston Chapman: by the refusal to compromise. Then are the free States saved,—ultimately to become the means of saving the slave States too. Whatever border State (and they will all become border States in turu) shall desire to abolish its slavery, can, after having done the slave of the slavery of the sla

ii, join the free States;—with whatever help of loans and advances the transition may require from Northern freemen. No compensation—no indemnity; nothing that can be cited as an acknowledgment of strength, carrgy, life! property in man. But aid, help, succor, the North is bound, by past complicity, to give, were the result to be a loss, instead of incalculable gain and prosperity.

However all these things may work the result to the succession of the succession

be a loss, instead of incalculable gain and prosperity.

However all these things may work themselves The families who entertained in Boston the friends clear, as with or without assistance of politicians, they on the evening of the 23d of January, cordially thank the generous and the just—the members and friends those honored and beloved guests; not only those then of the American Anti-Slavery Society—have only to Maria W. Chapman and Associates: present, but no less warmly and gratefully such as go on claiming the abolition of slavery, as they have greeted them by letter and subscription from other begun. The new shapes the States may take are of no consequence to us. We deal with nature, and not These are they to whose cooperation it is owing that with lines and boundaries; we deal with the human Boston has, throughout the world, the reputation and head and heart, and not with its Church or State contrivances.

"A breath unmakes them, as a breath has made." agistracy,—the result of previous slaveholding mausand inhabitants, a thousand or two of ill-bred and inquiring state of the American mind, to the selfish ignorant traders and manufacturers of slave products, who are rich enough to hire about an equal number of day-laborers no less ignorant and selfish,—Boston has day-laborers no less ignorant and selfish,—Boston has we now than for all the past unexampled wealth and we now than for all the past unexampled wealth and all law and order. This is but the customary spaslesson so precious to posterity, that nothing but freedom, rectitude and equal justice or n bind men together Slavery is of the dark ages: honor and hope and cheer to every man engaged in beating it down, in

whatever shape or under whatever name!

No matter what his partisan war-cry, no matter clime, no matter what the date of his awakening,him we hail as a brother. He refuses to sacrifice the rights of the eternal future by compromise with slavery. He scorns to submit to the shameful destiny prepared for him by the Slave Power, and he finds himself assailed by the brutal selfishness that slavery would make permanent in the American heart. Him, and all such true patriots and statesmen, we meet with confidence and joy, asking and receiving all the help in our common cause that each can consistently afford. Invaluable, indispensable to the true states man is cooperation like that of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, unmingled with wrath, or doubt, or fear.

With solemn thoughts like these, our festival began It would be profitable, if time and space permitted, to note down the conversation that followed.

"What necessity for these meetings?" said a novice to one of the old guard. "They only give this thousand or two of a defeated party, which appears one day as a Washington Union Committee, and the next as a Union meeting in Faneuil Hall, the chance to appear once more in the streets as a mob, under the delusion that change of form will disguise their insignificance to the ready-to-halts, the feebleminds, and the much-afraids, that infest public life in seats of government. You cannot, excepting the one or two of you whom they threaten with assassination, even claim the credit of courage in what you do, under the forcible-feebleness of a city government that insults the slaveholder by public acknowledgment of your legal rights; the very rights it is engaged in violating.

"All this has much show of reason, but does not apply to the case in hand; for none of these meetings during the day and evening, to pay their respects and
The attempt to hinder them is an argument for their necessity. For a life-time, the abolitionists have been heard, and are busier now in watching what comes of

But this meeting was appointed twenty-nine years ago, before you, kind youth, were born; and so great of postponement. It is not like a mushroom meeting of yesterday's contrivance. Even if it were, it must the parent that had fostered it succinctly replied,

From this unchecked interchange of thoughts and plans called free speech, comes the only possibility of sufficient approximation among men to the law of sum entirely unexpected,-since every pecuniary life-the truth-to enable them to live in society topressure which slavery brings upon the country is felt by the friends of the cause, as well as by its enemies. ligious alike—is extinct: everything begins to crumble.

petty interests the stepping-stones to public good.

The time of that great deliverance for which we "There are the benighted States,—the more northerly

in the settlement of public affairs. Events are every This anniversary, so many times made holy to our curses—slavery; how fatal to the existence of nations, tion. Our beloved friends, Susan Coplex Cabor and to the welfare of men. Free Americans are learning what their senseless political cry of "Compromise" the long-remembered dead of former years, the iming what their senseres pointed by the world. It press of whose characters is so strong on the lives of means, not what they have blindly imagined, wealth, us who yet remain,—Ann Greene Chapman, Sarah and strength, and length of days for themselves, and Chapman, Mary Young, Catherine Sargent,

> These all have lived and died in the service of dear to all generations. "Let us die the death of the Righteons!"

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

LETTERS. TO MRS. CHILD.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23, 1861.

them that cried "Compromise," when they should have cried, "Freedom!"

"What constitutes a State?" More than any thing else, the self-consciousness and self-possession implied in the refusal to violate the laws of hospitality and the dictates of humanity. To refuse to be ridden over rough-shod by the hunters for slaves and refugees, is the statesman's way of meeting invasion; and thus do all high-minded men

"defeat the long aimed blow, And smite the tyrant while they rend the chain."

What makes the Swiss a people!—and England a nation?—and Christendom the synonym of civilization? The shelter they give to the political fugitive, and their law which only the Americans have infringed,—"Thou shall not deliver unto his master the slave that has escaped from his master unto thee!" And that infringement has made of these conflicting States a hissing and a by-word, as it dashes them in pieces like a potter's vessel.

Not only this sacred right of asylum at the North, but the homes of unborn generations in yet unpeopled lands have been demanded of the North for the perpetuation of slavery. And yet it is an established fact of statesmanship, that any government which, by its own free will, were to make such a surrender, would be deservedly and universally stigmatized as degraded and dishonored. Woe, then, to the statesman whom the people are obliged to displace, when he gives them up to degradation, at the demand of a bloody and unscrupulous tyranny! His best hope in such a case must be to sink into a forgotten grave, for his name shall be remembered only with shame and

Mrs. L. MARIA CHILD.

LETTER FROM THADDEUS HYATT, ESQ. WASHINGTON, (D. C.) Jan. 23, 1861.

Ever yours, sincerely, THADDEUS HYATT. LETTER FROM NATHAN WINSLOW, ESQ.

DEAR SISTERS-Your note of invitation to the Subscrip DEAR CISTERS—I our note of invitation to the Subscrip-tion Anniversary was duly received. I feel highly bonored by the invitation; and it would give me much pleasure to attend, but the delicate health of my dear wife will not admit of our leaving home at this inclement season. There is just now much alarm exhibited throughout the country on account of secession; but I consider it the hap-piest occurrence for the past fifty years. We have only to wait, and see the providence of God in the movement. piest occurrence for the piest occurrence for the wait, and see the providence of God in the wait, and the wait is a see that the wait is a see that

LETTER FROM MRS. STEBBINS.

POETLAND, (Me.) Jan. 21, 1861.

ANN ARBOR, (Mich.) Jan. 21, 1861. DEAR MRS. GABRISON : Dean Mas. Garrisox:

Your "Festival" day I always remember; and if it were in my power to aid you in proportion to my interest and remembrance, it would be gratifying indeed. I do not feel as do some others, that it is necessary to confine our efforts entirely to our own neighborhoods and State. If Massachusetts is industrious, vigilant and active, in her Anti-Slavery labors; if she sends her missionaries into the broad field for the benefit of the whole country; if New York does her Anti-Slavery work, and Pennsylvania New York does her Anti-Slavery work, and Pennsylvanis likewise; let us give aid and sympathy to each,—we shall less nothing by interchange, either marally or pennishing lose nothing by interchange, either morally or pecuniarily With love to you and yours, and prayers for the success of the righteous side, I am, with respect and affection,

> LETTER FROM BENJAMIN CHASE. AUBURN, (N. H.) Jan. 20, 1861.

CATHARINE A F STERRINS

MRS. MARIA W. CHAPMAN: MADAM—Enclosed find my subscription to the Anniver-nry. I greatly regret my inability to participate in the

break up this "covenant with death."

I wish to give you, personally, and the ladies associated with you, a word of cheer and sympathy in your long and Yours, for eternal right, BENJAMIN CHASE.

> LETTER TO MRS. CHAPMAN. NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 23, 1861.

DEAR MADAN:

I have been hoping to be present at the Subscription Festival this evening, as also at some of the sessions of the Annual Meeting; but home engagements prevent, and I must content myself with sending my small subscription. Never, in my opinion, was radical Anti-Slavery more needed than now, at this crisis in our national affairs, in order to guide the public conscrete, clear and firm, through the public confusion. Though some good anti-slavery work may now be done elsewhere, and by other means, yet I regard it as the peculiar mission of the old Anti-Slavery organization to make and keep, in this nation, an Anti-Slavery heart;—a mission now, of all times, demanded. And to help this work forward, I enclose my subscription of Ten Dollars.

I am, yours with great respect, ollars.
I am, yours with great respect,
W. J. POTTER.

Mrs. MARIA W. CHAPMAN, Boston.

LETTER FROM HON. EDWARD HARRIS. WOONSOCKET, (R. I.) Jan. 23, 1861.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN AND OTHER LADIES, at the 27th National Anti-Slavery Gathering in Boston, to be held this

Ladies—You are engaged in what I sincerely believe is a righteous cause,—the liberation of the bondmen. Just what our Saviour came to do. The progress of His principles has been slow, as may seem to us poor, short-sighted beings; but I believe they must triumph in the end.

I perceive our friend Phillips is bound to keep far ahead public sentiment, as all reformers do I enclose my check to your order for Ten Dollars, and bid you God speed. Should have been happy to meet you this avening, but cannot. Hope you will be protected against wicked man.

I remain your friend, EDWARD HARRIS

NATIO

Country by the sections of the second	1 2 2 1 1 1	Mrs. Mary M. Brooks, Concord,
SUBSCRIPTION LIS	T	Albert M. Chase, Canton,
OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH		Mrs. Mary P. Chase, do. do.,
		Portland, Me., (by Rev. F. Frotl
ATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY ANNIV	ERSARY.	ham,—\$16 from Sewing Circle Portsmouth, N. H., (by do.)
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George T. Garrison, Elisha Clapp, Gill,	5.00	Robert Johnson, Doston
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J. T. Hilton,	1.00	Samuel E. Sewall,
Miss Susan Dunbar,	1.00	Richard Clap, Dorchester,
J. A. Nowell,	8.00	J. B. Swasev, Boston.
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Mrs. Judith Hathaway, Duxbury,	1.00	Stephen Clapp, "
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W. B. Brown,	0.50	W. H. Lackey, Boston,
Mrs. Earle,	0.30	Wm. Sparrell, "
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This poble and callant pioneer journal in cause of freedom entered upon its fourth decade the commencement of the present year in a new a handsome dress. Thirty years of holy war again one of the most fearful systems of tyr insulted the light! - Church and State leagt against its brave and unflinching editor, traitor" and "infidel," wilt and wither away before him as the myra hosts of Milton's Satan shrunk at the touch of liber riel's spear; and now, looking down from his high eminence upon the broken wreck of Slavers's hated power-its confusion and distress-its too distraction-he may take up the song of Me and Israel after their passage through the Red Sa, and say, "Thy right hand, O Lord, bath dashed in pieces the enemy; and in the greatness of thine excellency thou hast overthrown them that rose against thee. Thou sentest forth thy wrath, what consumed them as stubble. The enemy sid.

I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spdi;
my lust shall be satisfied upon them. I will avertake sword; my hand shall destroy them. Far
and dread shall fall upon them. By the greatnes of
thine arm they shall be still as a stone, till the people rass ner whan
pass over. O Lord—till the people rass ner whan sumed them as stubble. . The enemy sa pass over, O Lord,—till the people pass over what thou hast purchased!" Worn with long years of active service in the good old cause, -yes he has kept painful vigils upon the watch-lover Emancipation, waiting for the morning to dam. William Lloyd Garrison is now drawing near to close of his most after close of his mortal race; yet, as his gaze the orient of his heart's hope, he sees it little bright promise of a glorious day; and, exuberance of his joy, he may say, with Smen old, "Lord, now lettest Thou thy servant departs for mine eyes have seen thy salvation

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. Mr. Garrison la become a veteran in the Anti-Slavery cause yet as vigorous and full of zeal and hope, as convert. For the same period that Will tried to mitigate the evils of slavery, and then for it could not be done, but must be destroyed, has to Garrison been in editorial life; and good ser has he done too. Many of his public addresses soundness in Scriptural sentiments, have not less surpassed by any pulpit in the land.

The following record of his labors, and the stages through which the anti-slavery friends in passed, we take from the Liberator of the 4th it. passed, we take from the Liberator of the It contains a chapter of facts that will make a It contains a chapter of facts that will make a page in American history, to be read with pri astonishment by a future generation. May a Providence prolong the life of this friend of versal humanity, until the jubilee trampet a sound the day of liberty to all in the land; pag. 1 world. For

"His country is the wide, wide world, His countrymen mankind." -Syracuse Wesleyan.

The Liberator, the organ of Mr. Goral commenced the year with new type, &c. A an inveterate radical, Mr. Garrison's ability courage and honesty have been of signal se the community. We differ with him is things; but, nevertheless, we take pleasure ing testimony to the unfaltering energy is swerving fidelity with which he has maintain position through thirty years of unparallel umny and abuse.—Delhi (N. Y.) Republican

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